BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. $\frac{F. I.}{75}$ of 1893.

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From

The COLLECTOR of LAND REVENUE,
CUSTOMS and OPIUM,
Bombay;

To

The CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

Bombay Collector's Office,
27th June 1893.

Sir,

In accordance with Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4529, dated the 8th December 1892, I have the honour to submit the Provincial Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act for 1892.

2. I have the honour to forward also, as an accompaniment to the Provincial Report, the annual report of the Chief Inspector, Bombay, as it deals with several questions that were much discussed last year when reports were submitted in answer to the inquiries of the Royal Commission on Labour.

3. A satisfactory feature in the report now forwarded is the explanation that the mass of unsettled mill-workers are not "wasters," but are persons whose interest in land in Ratnágiri and elsewhere makes it convenient or necessary for them to spend a portion of each year in their homes. The remarks on the subject of the absence of elderly workers in Bombay mills, a peculiarity which has been brought forward to support statements regarding the depressed and unwholesome conditions of Bombay factory life, are also of value.

4. The want of a special Factory Inspector in Bombay has added considerably to the duties of the Chief Inspector. Both Mr. Jehangir and Mr. Jackson have overtaken this extra work. At the same time I would notice that this has involved a somewhat excessive demand on the mornings of officers whose whole days are also spent in Government duties, and would venture to hope that it may be possible at an early date to sanction some arrangement which will secure the distribution of the duties, whose whole weight, during the past year, has fallen upon the Chief Inspector.

5. Under the head of Accidents, I agree with the Chief Inspector in thinking that even with due care and caution the present system of replacing belts on machinery in motion is not free from risk to life. At the same time its liability to get torn by broken belts seems to prevent the Karimbhai Mill platform or other similar arrangement being accepted as a solution of the difficulty.

6. Mr. Jackson's remarks at paragraph 22 on the hardship caused by the customary delay in paying wages support the remarks offered last year for the consideration of Government. Some lessening of delay in the payment of wages seems both practicable and necessary.

7. The stricter rules regarding the working of children, combined with the introduction of machinery intended to be worked by children, made the demand for children so considerably in excess of the supply that, from want of boy-hands, some mills with the new machinery were unable to work all their frames. This state of things offered considerable temptation both to boys and to employers to work overtime. Certain suspicious cases came under notice, but in no [illegible] enquiry succeed in confirming the suspicion. In connection with [illegible] such as the long midday rest for women and the reduc[illegible] orkers would gladly be free from these restrictio[illegible] ion and may occur. At the same time if [illegible]

irregularities occur they are uncommon. Inquiry showed accusations and suspicions to be either unfounded or to have led to the discontinuance of the irregularity. This result is probably partly due to the fact that the only prosecution under the Act during the past year was successful in securing a conviction and the levy of a substantial fine.

8. Some opposition to the ventilation rules must be expected. But except in a few of the older factories, it is believed that no very considerable changes will be required to meet the wishes of Government.

9. On the whole the results of the past year's inspections are satisfactory. Acknowledgments are due to the Mill Owners' Association for their determination that the changes required under the amended Act should be carefully attended to, and to the foresight of the proprietors and managers of mills in having all arrangements in readiness to start the new system from the beginning of the calendar year. The concession, approved by Government, of substituting warning for prosecution in the case of any unavoidable or explainable delay in introducing the new arrangements for a few months after the new Act came in force, prevented hardship and friction in the few cases of delay in enforcing the amended provisions.

10. I regret the delay which has arisen from the fact that a report of this nature has never been submitted before, and that it has been difficult to obtain the required information.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

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PROVINCIAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1892.

The accompanying provincial form No. II shows that there are in the Bombay Presidency 253 factories, of which nearly half (119) are situated in the Town and Island of Bombay. The total of 253 includes 14 cotton-gins and presses in Khándesh and 8 cotton presses in Bombay returned as employing less than 50 hands. In these cases the figures returned represent only the permanent staff, much of the work being done by temporary hands employed by contractors, whose number varies from day to day.

2. Of the total of 253 factories 157 work all the year round, while 96, comprising the cotton-gins and presses, are seasonal, beginning work in November and continuing to run till March or June, according to the state of the market and the yield of the cotton harvest.

3. By far the most important industry is that which deals with raw or manufactured cotton which employs in 194 factories 91,107 hands. The chief centres of the cotton spinning and weaving industries are Bombay with 64, or, including 2 mills on the border of Thána District, 66 factories; Ahmedabad with 12 and Surat with 3. Cotton-ginning and pressing is carried on in 73 factories in Khándesh, 11 in Bombay, 9 in Hyderabad, 7 in Sholápur, 4 in Bijápur and 3 in Ahmednagar, to which must be added others in Gujarát and elsewhere, which employ less than 50 hands and therefore do not come within the scope of the Factory Act.

4. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India conveyed in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 846 of 16th March 1892, an Inspector was appointed to supervise the working of the Act in the Mofussil and to assist the Chief Inspector in Bombay. The office was first held by Mr. H. Monie (14th—19th March 1892), who, during his short tenure, inquired into the effect of the Act on the employment of women in the cotton mills of Ahmedabad. Mr. Monie was succeeded by Mr. N. A. Moos, who reverted to his permanent appointment in the Elphinstone College on 31st October last. Since November the office of the Inspector has been vacant pending the consideration of proposals for amalgamating the Factory and Steam Boiler Inspection Departments.

5. Of the total of 253 factories 160 were inspected more than three times during the year, 20 three times, 34 twice, and 30 once only. Nine factories, including 6 in Khándesh and 2 in Hyderabad, were not inspected at all. All these were seasonal factories, which the Collector could not arrange to visit during the working months. Of the total of 954 inspections 239 were made by the Collectors, 316 by the Special Inspector, 343 by the Chief Inspector in Bombay and 56 by other officers. Since the close of the year under report the Assistant Collectors in several districts have been appointed Inspectors of Factories.

6. No Joint-Inspectors have yet been appointed, as the rules for their guidance are still under consideration.

7. All the Collectors report that the provisions of the Act regarding the weekly holiday and the midday rest are duly observed. Sunday appears to be the usual holiday except when some important native holiday falls on a week day; but the Collector of Khándesh remarks that in his district the weekly holiday is generally given on the local bazár day. In Bombay Sunday is almost always the holiday, as on that day the mill-hands meet their friends who are employed in other occupations. No special difficulty has been felt in enforcing the Act, though it may be difficult to ensure that the hands shall get a *full* half-hour at midday. Only one factory in the Presidency—the Bombay Gas Works—has been exempted from the rule as to Sunday work. Certain ginning mills in Khándesh applied for exemption, but as there appeared to be nothing in the conditions of the industry to render it necessary, the exemption was not granted.

II.—Sanitary condition.

8. The sanitary condition of the factories appears to be on the whole satisfactory. As might be expected, the large establishments are better kept than the smaller ones. In no case is the sanitary state of any mill described as distinctly bad, though many orders on particular points have been issued, chiefly as regards white-washing and latrine accommodation.

9. As regards this last point, it is reported from several districts that no latrines exist, the mill-hands like their neighbours resorting to the fields. This is the case in Hyderabad, Khándesh and Ahmednagar. The Collector of Khándesh says: "As the factories are generally in the open country there seems no need to insist on having any (latrines)." In Bombay there has been some difficulty in providing latrines in factories in the Fort, where little space is available for such purposes, but these difficulties have gradually been overcome. The least satisfactory of the Bombay factories from a sanitary point of view are the cotton presses.

10. The ventilation rules are reported to be in some respects unsatisfactory, especially the requirement of 10 square feet of lateral opening per head. The Collector of Thána, indeed, says "the rules regarding ventilation are reported to be almost, if not altogether, unworkable, especially in cotton spinning factories." The question has been the subject of a correspondence between the Collector of Bombay and the Mill-owners' Association, which body contends that the lateral openings required by the rule are larger than can possibly be provided. It is certainly true that none of the Bombay mills for which measurements are available have lateral openings approaching the required size. The subject has not yet been finally reported on, and no orders have, therefore, as yet been issued under the rule.

III.—General Health of the Operatives.

11. The district reports are in accord with the Medical Committee of 1885 that the health of the factory hands is not inferior to that of other persons of the same rank in life. No specific diseases traceable to the nature of their employment are reported to exist, and in some respects the operatives are better off than their fellows of other trades, as their wages are generally higher. The Collector of Thána says:—

> "The conditions under which the hands live and work are more favourable to health than those of most other business in this district, and the general health of the operatives, especially of the women, is good."

12. The Collector of Khándesh draws attention to another point of great importance in this connection: "As the factories are closed for so many months in the year, and all the unskilled hands disbanded.....working in a factory is an incidental but not the main business of their lives." As has already been stated, 96 factories are seasonal only, and in the off season only the small permanent staff required to clean the engines and sweep the floors is kept. Again much of the work in these seasonal factories is done by petty contract, and the hands employed vary from day to day. Hence the factory hands are not so much a separate class as a part of the general body of unskilled labourers who have taken to cotton pressing or ginning for a time. Even in the more skilled branches of cotton manufacture a very large percentage (in Bombay quite 75 per cent.) of the mill-hands are cultivators, who frequently take holidays to re-visit their homes. It follows that their work is not nearly so severe and continuous as in European countries.

13. The percentage of absentees varies greatly from mill to mill and is by no means due to sickness alone. It has already been explained that the habits of the operatives as a body are extremely migratory: whence it follows that they often leave work on all sorts of private business, and such absences swell the percentages of the factories concerned. In Bombay especially the majority of the mill-hands are Konkani Maráthas, who are in the habit of taking frequent holidays to visit their villages.

14. Another result of the ease with which the operatives pass from agriculture to factory work and back again is the general low average of age among

the hands in the cotton mills. This is not due to the employment of large numbers of children, but to the fact that the operatives retire to their villages as soon as they have made a little money. Ahmedabad appears to be the only great centre of the cotton industry that possesses what may be called a separate mill population. The Collector reports that the ages of full-time hands varies from 14 to 45, and that "the number of years that the workers continue to work may be taken at 30." In two of the Surat mills the Collector reports the average age of the hands as from 15 to 27 and in the other from 14 to 55. In the only one of the Thána mills for which figures are available the average is 24. In Bombay the workers are seldom over 40 and practically are never seen over 50 years of age. In Broach and Kaira the mill-hands do not seem to stick to mill-work long, whereas in Dhárwár the reverse is the case, though even there the average age is 30 years only.

15. In paper mills, founderies and other year-round factories the average age of the hands appears to be much the same as in cotton mills. In seasonal factories the hands vary from day to day, so that their average is not ascertainable, but they belong to the same class as the ordinary coolie or day-labourer.

16. The total factory population dealt with in this report includes 118,470 souls, of whom 22,844 are women and 5,946 children. Of this total 77,872 are employed in cotton spinning and weaving, 8,028 in cotton pressing and cleaning, 1,552 in other textile industries (wool, hosiery and silk), 12,196 in Railway workshops, 3,466 in iron works, 2140 in printing presses, and the remainder in various minor industries. The skilled hands employed in silk-weaving, in iron-works and in printing presses form a separate artizan class; but the whole of those employed in cotton pressing and cleaning as well as a large majority of the cotton spinners and weavers, and a number of the less skilled hands who work in the Railway workshops, are drawn from the cultivating classes and take to mill-work as a more or less temporary occupation.

17. In Bombay three-fourths of the cotton mill-hands are Maráthas from the Ratnágiri District. In Kaira, the Collector reports that "about 50 of the operatives absent themselves from the mill-work in the monsoon to cultivate their own land." The Collector of Broach says "the workers very often shift from one service to another." In Thána, the Collector reports that "there are a few operatives only in the Kurla Mills who live by factory work alone; a large number of them go at different times of the year to their native places to relieve the other members of their family in operations of agriculture." On the other hand, the operatives of the Dhárwár Mill seem to have taken to mill-work more steadily, as the Collector reports that "some local operatives work in the mill when there is no work in their fields, but these cases are rare." For Belgaum no information is available. In Ahmedabad and Surat only does there seem to be a permanent class of factory workers who do not look forward to going back to agriculture. The Collector reports "most of the hands live by factory work only," and "the number of years that the workers continue to work may be taken at 30." In Surat, the hands appear to be chiefly drawn from classes which are not primarily agricultural, such as Dheds, Ghánchis (oil-pressers), Dhobis (washermen), and Khatris. These two districts employ between them 10,228 hands. The cotton mill population of the other districts, where it is more or less largely agricultural and shifting, numbers 66,438 excluding Belgaum.

IV.—Wages and general condition.

18. In Bombay Cotton Mills full-time male operatives earn from Rs. 7 (carding-room hand) to Rs. 20 (spinner); women from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 (reelers and winders), and children Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 (doffers and piecers). Wages are usually paid by the piece, so that the earnings are higher in summer than in winter. For Ahmedabad no detailed figures are available. The Collector of Surat reports that in that district men earn Rs. 12, women Rs. 7½ and children Rs. 4 per month. In the Kaira Mill, adults earn from Rs. 7 to Rs. 14 and boys Rs. 3 to Rs. 5. The Collector of Dhárwár reports "The wages are higher than those earned by persons of the same class on other work."

19. For factories not connected with the cotton industry very little information is available. In the Railway Workshops at Igatpuri in the Násik District coolies get from Rs. 8 to Rs. 15 and mechanics Rs. 12 to Rs. 25 per month.

20. Much difficulty has been experienced in getting information about "family earnings", and the expression has sometimes been misunderstood. The Collector of Surat reports that the earnings of a family, consisting of a man, his wife and one child of working age, would be Rs. 23½ per month. In Bombay it would be Rs. 25 to Rs. 26. In the Dhárwár Mill a man and his wife with 2 children are reported to earn Rs. 18 to Rs. 20.

21. The reports as regards indebtedness are necessarily very vague, but the only cause of debt specially connected with factory work is the Bombay system of keeping wages two months in arrear, which forces some hands into debt on first engagement or return from leave. As has been shown above, the majority of the workers are agriculturists and naturally share the fortunes of their class. Of the Ahmedabad operatives the Collector says: "As to indebtedness, no reliable information is forthcoming; but the majority do not seem to be in debt." The Collector of Surat reports "The Dheds are in debt almost to a man owing to their drinking habits. Higher castes are reported to be free from debts."

22. The cost of living among factory hands (at least in the cotton industry) is that of the ordinary peasant or day-labourer, and in Gujarát varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per month, the latter figure being usual in Ahmedabad and Surat. Rs. 5 is also reported as the usual figure in the Thána District, while in Bijápur and Dhárwár the average seems to be about Rs. 4. In Bombay it would be higher than any of these.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

23. Of the total of 22,844 women, 18,335 were employed in cotton spinning and weaving, 3,435 in cotton-pressing and cleaning, 249 in other textile industries, and the remaining 825 in small numbers in other occupations. Those employed in cotton mills work in the reeling and winding departments only, many of them on hand-machines. Before the present Act came into force women were largely employed in the Gujarát mills as frame-minders, two women tending one frame. When the period of women's work was limited to 11 hours this system was given up, and the women were gradually transferred to the reeling and winding departments, their places being taken by men. Certain Ahmedabad operatives petitioned the Government of Bombay for exemption from the 11 hours' limit: it appeared that some 259 women had already been thrown out of employment, and that the wages of the rest were reduced 25 per cent., but the women dismissed were gradually coming back as reelers: it was therefore decided that it would be unnecessary to exempt the Ahmedabad mills (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 2815 of 13th August 1892). In other parts of the Presidency the new Act does not seem to have caused hardship to the women workers.

24. In Gujarat and Thána the average hours of work for women seem to be the legal maximum of 11 hours. In Bombay the hours vary from 9½ in winter to 11 in summer. In Khándesh they are from 8 to 11, in Sholápur and Dhárwár 10, and in Bijápur from 10 to 11. None of the districts reports any special difficulty in enforcing the law. But the meaning of the section which requires that women shall have one and a half hour's rest seems to be sometimes misunderstood. In Broach, for instance, the women are reported to get only half an hour's rest in the middle of the day. It might perhaps be more convenient to the women themselves to curtail the midday rest and let them go home earlier in the evening, but this is not allowable under the present wording of the Act.

25. Of the total of 5,946 children, 4,672 are boys and 1,274 girls. 5,205 were employed in cotton mills, of whom 3,609 worked in Bombay as piecers and doffers; 678 were similarly employed in Ahmedabad, 339 in Belgaum, 266 in Thána and 243 in Surat. Only 276 children were employed in cotton gins and presses, chiefly in Hyderabad (192) and Khándesh (83). With the exception of 197 children in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory at Poona and 100 in various printing offices in Bombay, the number of children employed in indus-

tries unconnected with cotton is very small. No special difficulty is found in enforcing the law for their protection, though two prosecutions have taken place, of which details will be given below.

26. The maximum of 7 hours is the average for children's work in Ahmedabad, Thána, Poona, Belgaum and one of the Surat mills. In Kaira and Dhárwár the average is 6½ hours, in Bombay and Khándesh 6, and in Broach and Surat 5½. The legal half-time period fits easily into the general scheme of work, and the new Act does not seem to have caused hardship to any children except those between 7 and 9, who became ineligible for employment.

27. The statistics of certificates granted by the certifying surgeons are imperfect; but so far as they go, they support the conclusions expressed above regarding the age of the workers, and the rapidity with which they change from one occupation to another. For instance, in the City of Ahmedabad with a cotton mill population of 8,037, 2,200 certificates were granted; this very large number indicates, *firstly*, that the children do not remain long in the mills but change very rapidly; and *secondly*, that a very large number of the hands are so little over 14 that it is thought necessary to send them up to be certified. Similar conclusions may be drawn in the case of Surat (277 certificates and 862 hands), Broach (147 certificates and 711 hands), and Thána (636 certificates and 3,877 hands).

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

28. The fencing of machinery is reported satisfactory in all districts except Khándesh, of which the Collector says "apparently about one-fourth of the factories were found not to have their machinery properly fenced." Orders have been given to remedy the defects that have come to notice. Factories are now as a rule supplied with properly guarded machinery at starting, and the Inspector's principal task is to see that these guards are replaced when they get worn out.

VII.—Accidents.

29. Of the 731 accidents reported during the year 13 were fatal and 79 serious. Of the 5 fatal accidents in Bombay two were sudden deaths from natural causes and were reported only because they occurred on the factory premises: the other three occurred in replacing belts on moving pullies. Of the 3 deaths in Khándesh, 2 were caused by the men's own carelessness and one by defects in the machinery, which were promptly remedied. One death at Ahmednagar is also reported to have been due to defective arrangements in the factory.

30. The Chief Inspector, Bombay, has been in correspondence with the Mill-owners' Association regarding the prevention of accidents in replacing belts on moving pullies, and some of his suggestions have been adopted by that body. He calls attention in his report to the use of fixed platforms in some Bombay mills as substitutes for the ladders more commonly used in replacing belts.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

31. Only two prosecutions took place during the year. The earlier one in Bombay, when the Chief Inspector prosecuted the owner of the Ookerda Khetsey Mill for—

(1) Omitting to give the midday rest.

(2) Working children under 14 as full-timers.

(3) Omitting to give the legal one and a half hour's rest to women.

The owner of the mill was convicted and fined Rs. 200. In the other case Mr. Moos, the Presidency Inspector, prosecuted the Directors of the Jafferali Mills Company at Surat for employing under-age children in breach of the Act. The Directors were convicted, but the conviction was quashed in appeal on the ground that the Manager was the person responsible.

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

Bombay Collector's Office, 27th June 1893.

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL PROVINCIAL

BOMBAY

	Name of District.	Number of Factories within the scope of the Act.																			Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.			Number of Factories entered in Columns 2 to 16.						
		Cotton Mills.	Jute Mills.	Woollen Mills.	Paper Mills.	Breweries.	Flour Mills.	Cotton-cleaning Factories.	Cotton Presses.	Jute Presses.	Leather Works.	Iron Works or Foundries.	Sugar Works.	Printing Presses.	Workshops.	Gun Carriage Factories.	Silk Mills.	Arsenals.	Other Factories within scope of Act.	Total of Columns 2 to 15.	In which steam power is used.	In which steam power is not used.	Total, Columns 17 and 18.	Inspected during the year.					Not inspected during the year.	Total, Columns 24 and 25.
																								Once only.	Twice (but not three times).	Three times.	More than three times.	Total, Columns 20 to 23.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14 (a)	14 (b)	14 (c)	14 (d)	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	1. Town and Island of Bombay	64	...	2	...	...	3	1	10	...	...	8	...	7	6	1	1	1	15	119	119	...	119	...	...	3	116	119	...	119
Northern Division.	2. Ahmedabad	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	13	...	13	...	3	...	10	13	...	13
	3. Broach	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	..	1
	4. Kaira	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
	5. Surat	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	3	. .	...	...	3	3	...	3
	6. Thána	2	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
Central Division.	7. Khándesh	1	...	...	...	...	..	56	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	74	74	...	74	18	24	13	13	68	6	74
	8. Násik	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
	9. Poona	..	..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	5	5	1	6
	10. Sholápur	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...	8	4	4	...	...	8	...	8
	11. Ahmednagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	3
Southern Division.	12. Belgaum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	..	...	...	1	1	...	1
	13. Bijápur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	4	...	4	...	4
	14. Dhárwár	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
	15. Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Sind.	16. Hyderabad	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	10	10	...	10	8	...	...	...	8	2	10
	17. Karáchi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
	18. Shikárpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
	Provincial Total	87	...	2	1	1	4	68	39	..	...	11	...	7	10	2	1	1	19	253	253	...	253	30	34	20	160	244	9	253

Columns 1 to 47 of this statement should be prepared from the statements accompanying the District Annual Reports on the working of the Factories Act, and the i nstruc
43 have altered during the year in any Factory, the system in force at the end of the year should be shown in these columns. Columns 43 to 59 should be prepared from
dency Town.

After Column 14 should be added as many Columns [14 (a), 14 (b), 14 (c), &c.] as are necessary for showing any classes of Factories other than those specified in C umns
Specially important industries should be separately shown even if there are less than ten Factories.

The totals of Columns 16, 19, 26, 37, 43 should agree; or the differences should be fully explained.

II.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

PRESIDENCY.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED IN THE FACTORIES ENTERED IN COLUMNS 2 TO 16.							NUMBER OF FACTORIES ENTERED IN COLUMNS 2 TO 16 WORKED MAINLY BY				NUMBER OF FACTORIES ENTERED IN COLUMNS 2 TO 16.						NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS DURING THE YEAR IN FACTORIES ENTERED IN COLUMNS 2 TO 16.				NUMBER OF PERSONS CONVICTED DURING THE YEAR IN RESPECT OF FACTORIES ENTERED IN COLUMNS 2 TO 16.													
	Adults.		Children.								On which general Holiday ordinarily given.		Exempted.								Under Section 15 (1) of the Factories Act Clauses											
Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of Columns 29 and 32.	Shifts or sets.	Midday stoppages.	Otherwise.	Total of Columns 34 to 36.	On Sundays.	On varying week days.	Under Section 5 B (2) (c).	Under Section 5 B (2) (d).	Worked "otherwise" i.e., not falling under Columns 38 to 41.	Total, Columns 38 to 42.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	a.	b.	c.	d.	e.	f.	g.	h.	i.	Total, (a) to (i).	Under Section 15 (2) of Factories Act.	Total, Columns 57 and 58.
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
64,380	16,502	80,882	3,081	698	3,779	84,661	1	118	...	119	118	...	1	...	...	119	4	56	475	535	1	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
7,167	987	8,154	529	149	678	8,832	...	13	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	13	1	2	43	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
587	96	683	28	...	28	711	..	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
384	56	440	4	...	4	444	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
912	385	1,297	146	97	243	1,540	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,876	735	3,611	192	74	266	3,877	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,8[illegible]	2,738	6,559	69	14	83	6,642	49	23	2	74	25	47	...	...	2	74	3	6	19	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
419	1	420	...	...	...	420	...	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,364	57	2,421	210	7	217	2,638	...	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
600	252	852	...	...	...	852	1	7	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	8	...	4	4	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
144	42	186	...	...	...	186	..	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
520	347	867	189	150	339	1,206	...	1	..	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	156	232	1	...	1	233	...	4	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,542	234	1,776	31	7	38	1,814	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
130	...	130	57	...	57	187	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35[illegible]	256	491	135	78	213	704	...	10	..	10	10	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,894	...	1,894	...	...	...	1,894	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	7	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,629	...	1,629	...	...	...	1,624	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89,[illegible]80	22,844	112,524	4,672	1,274	5,946	118,470	51	199	3	253	201	49	1	...	2	253	13	79	639	731	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

tions given on the forms of those statements should, so far as applicable, be followed in the preparation of this statement. If the systems of working referred to in Columns 34 to statistics specially furnished by District Officers in respect of Districts and by the Chief Inspector or other officer designated by the Local Government in respect of the Presi-

2 to 14 of which any considerable number are worked in any Province. Any class of Factories of which there are ten or more in a Province should be separately shown.

J. M. CAMPBELL,

Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

No. $\frac{F.I.}{73}$ OF 1893.

FROM

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF FACTORIES,
Bombay;

To

THE COLLECTOR OF LAND REVENUE,
CUSTOMS AND OPIUM,
Bombay.

Bombay Custom House,
21st June 1893.

SIR,

I have the honour to report as follows on the working of the Factory Act in the Town and Island of Bombay during the calendar year 1892.

2. The amended Factory Act of 1891 came into force on January 1st, 1892, and, in consequence of the change in the definition of a "Factory" in Section 2, the number of factories liable to inspection increased from 93 to 119. None of the 26 new factories placed on the Inspector's list were textile factories: 3 were flour mills, 6 were cotton presses, 2 were founderies, 3 were printing presses, 2 oil mills, 1 saw mill, 2 workshops, 3 hosiery factories, 2 Dockyards, 1 Gas Works and 1 ginning factory, employing a total of 2,783 hands.

3. This large addition to the work of the Inspector in Bombay, coupled with the necessity of expert inspection in the Mofussil, led to the appointment on 14th March 1892 of Mr. H. Monie to act as Presidency Inspector and to assist the Chief Inspector in Bombay. On 19th March 1892 Mr. Monie resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. N. A. Moos, who reverted to his permanent appointment in the Elphinstone College on 31st October 1892, since which time the appointment of Presidency Inspector has been vacant, pending the consideration by Government of certain proposals for amalgamating the Boiler and Factory Departments.

4. The office of Chief Inspector of Factories for the Town and Island of Bombay was held by the following officers during the year 1892:—

Mr. H. L. Wright—January 1st to 16th May 1892.
Mr. J. D. Framji—May 17th to 24th June.
Mr. A. C. Logan—June 25th to 6th August.
Mr. J. D. Framji—August 7th to 11th September.
Mr. A. M. T. Jackson—September 12th to 31st December.

5. Of the total of 119 of factories on the Inspector's list at the beginning of the year 115 remained open throughout the year and were inspected once in each quarter. The remaining 4 factories were inspected only three times each owing to the fact that they were not known to be liable to inspection until the second quarter of the year.

The following statement shows the number of inspections made by the Chief Inspector and the Special Inspector respectively during each quarter:—

First Quarter—		
	Chief Inspector	115
	Special Inspector	*Nil.*
Second Quarter—		
	Chief Inspector	96
	Special Inspector	110
Third Quarter—		
	Chief Inspector	61
	Special Inspector	113
Fourth Quarter—		
	Chief Inspector	71
	Special Inspector	22

6. No Joint-Inspectors have as yet been appointed, as the rules for their guidance are still under the consideration of Government.

7. By far the most important industry in Bombay is that of cotton spinning and weaving, which gives employment to a total of 64,830 hands. Of the 64 cotton mills in Bombay 25 are both spinning and weaving mills and the rest are spinning mills only. All are year-round factories, working the whole 12 months. The only important class of factories, which may be called seasonal, consists of the cotton presses which keep up only a small permanent staff. These presses are in full work from February to the beginning of the rains, the extra temporary hands required being supplied by contractors.

8. The total factory population of Bombay numbers 84,661, but this, in the case of cotton presses and a few minor factories, does not include temporary hands. The largest number employed in all the Bombay factories in any one day is probably about 86,000.

9. No special difficulty has been found in enforcing the provision of the Act as regards the weekly holiday. The change in the law is undoubtedly popular with the work-people and does not appear to have adversely affected the interests of the employers. It has as a general rule only been necessary to inform mill-owners of the requirements of the law to ensure their being carried out. Some further remarks on this head will be found in Part V below. It is not, however, always easy to make certain that the hands get their *full* half-hour in the middle of the day: it would in fact be impossible to prosecute with any hope of success for anything less than entire neglect to stop during the prescribed hours—a case which practically never arises.

10. The Bombay Gas Works were exempted from Section 5 B of the Factories Act under clause (*c*) ii of the proviso by Government Resolution No. 759 of 7th March 1892. No other factory has yet been exempted under this section. An application for exemption was made by proprietors of the *Times of India* Press and supported by this office, but the Government of India declined to sanction the proposal.

II.—Sanitary condition of Factories.

11. The sanitary condition of the large textile factories in Bombay may be regarded as in general fairly satisfactory, though there is a marked difference between the old and the new mills in favour of the latter. In the iron foundries, dockyards and other workshops the work is carried on practically in the open air; in most of the printing presses, especially those in the Fort, the machinery and the work-people are crowded into a very confined space, but suffer rather from insufficient light than from want of ventilation. There has been some difficulty in enforcing the rule as to latrine accommodation in factories in the Fort where there is but little space available for extensions of the premises; but this has gradually been overcome. The cotton presses were only brought under the Act last year, and some of them have not been kept so clean as would be desirable. As soon as the year's work is over, the machinery is left standing and the premises are left with cotton fluff sticking all over them, much as they were when the season ended. During the working season the upper room is always full of dust, though the windows are kept open, and the workers tie clothes over their mouths.

12. The question of ventilation in the cotton mills is one of peculiar difficulty owing to the fact that at certain temperature the cotton fibre becomes too brittle for use in manufacture. The Mill Owners' Association have argued that the standard of 10 square feet per head of lateral openings required by the rules under the Act is excessive and takes no account of the conditions of their industry. A separate report on the subject will shortly be submitted: for the present it is enough to say that while nearly all the Bombay mills provide the required floor-space and cubic space per head, few or none come near having the required 10 square feet of window space, and the windows when they exist are seldom or never kept open by the work-people. No artificial means of ventilation is in general use in Bombay. A few mills have roof ventilation and some have openings over the windows; but as a general rule the rooms are ventilated through

the doors and windows only. While the question raised by the Mill-owners Association remained undecided, it was thought advisable not to issue any orders regarding lateral ventilating openings.

III.—General Health of the Operatives.

13. The general health of the factory hands in Bombay does not markedly differ from that of persons in the same rank of life who follow other occupations. Those manufactures which in England produce specific diseases are not carried on at all in Bombay: the hours of work are limited by day-light, and the habits of the work-people are so migratory that they seldom spend more than a few years in a factory and hardly ever depend on mill-work throughout their lives. Further, although the sanitary state of the Bombay mills is not always satisfactory, still it is often superior to that of the homes of the labouring classes generally: and though out-door labourers work under somewhat more healthy conditions than the mill-hands, yet the latter are the better paid and therefore the better nourished.

14. It is said that since the Sunday holiday has been enforced by law the number of absentees has greatly decreased. So far as this is the case, it is due to the fact that the Sunday holiday allows the hands to look after the private affairs which they could formerly see to only by absenting themselves from the mill. There is no reason to think that such absence is more often due to sickness than is the case in other occupations. Fully 75 per cent. of the mill-hands belong to the Marátha caste and come from the Ratnágiri District, to which it is their habit to return from time to time for months together to visit their relatives or to look after their family lands. It is not an uncommon practice for several members of a family to get work in a Bombay mill after the early or kharif harvest (October-November) and to go home at the end of the cold weather (March), their places in the mill being taken by those members of the family who stayed at home before.

15. In reality the Bombay textile industries have hardly yet called into existence a separate class of factory-workers, for most of the hands are drawn from the cultivating classes and are sooner or later absorbed into them again. Except in a few special industries, such as silk-weaving, which employ hereditary craftsmen who spend their lives in the factory, the operative rarely sticks to factory work longer than from 6 to 10 years altogether, unless he is a solitary man without relatives or land to retire to. The result of this short working period is the general low average of age among the hands by which a visitor to any Bombay cotton mill cannot fail to be struck. Except a few old women, who are employed to sweep the floors, persons over 50 are hardly ever seen, and even those who are over 40 are few and have usually reached a position of some responsibility as jobbers or overseers.

IV.—Wages and General Condition.

16. Tho results of the last Census show that of the total population of Bombay City about 74 per cent. are immigrants from other districts, and the immense disproportion between the sexes in Bombay, as well as the great preponderance of men of the working age, shows that these immigrants come to Bombay in search of employment, and usually without their families, and therefore for a time only. The great mass of this floating population is drawn from three districts, Ratnágiri, Poona and Sátára, which contribute between them about 30 per cent. of the population of Bombay. The immense preponderance of Ratnágiri immigrants over those from the nearer Konkan districts of Thána and Kolába is due to the fact that Ratnágiri has a very dense population settled on a poor soil and practically no waste land, while Kolába, with a much more fertile soil is able to provide within its own limits for a population nearly as dense as that of Ratnágiri, and Thána has a fair share of waste land. Density of population and lack of waste land also account for the migration from Poona and Sátára exceeding that from Násik and Ahmednagar.

17. Some of these immigrants belong to the professional classes, and a certain proportion are craftsmen, who are attracted to Bombay by high wages: but the majority belong to the agricultural classes which supply nearly all the unskilled and semi-skilled labour that finds employment in Bombay.

18. It has already been remarked in paragraph 12 above that the mill hands are mostly drawn from the cultivating class, especially from the Maráthas of Ratnágiri, and that their habits are extremely migratory. This important fact explains the existence of a very large class, sometimes put as high as 25,000 of persons, who only get casual employment in the cotton mills. This number of course includes many half-trained men who do not earn full or regular wages, and also many wastrels, who cannot settle down to steady work, but the majority are casual workers from choice; that is to say they come to earn a little money when field work is slack, or to take the place of a relative who goes to take his turn at home.

19. The following table fairly represents the average monthly earnings of hands employed in the different departments of a cotton mill. The wages are usually paid by the piece, and each mill has a sliding scale of prices according to the quality of the work. It is to be noted that the whole of the work is done by adult males, except winding and reeling, which is done by women, and piecing and doffing for which half-time children are employed.

	Rs.	
Men.		
Jobbers	15 to 80	According to their Department.
Scutching-room hand	9	
Carding-room hand	7 to 10	
Frame tender	10 to 13	
Ring frame hand	9 to 12	
Spinner	20	
Other mule-room hand	7 to 10	
Weaver	16	
Help	9	
Women.		
Reeler...	7 to 8	
Winder	8	
Children.		
Doffer...	6	
Piecer...	7	

As wages are paid by the piece, and the hours of work limited by day-light, the average operative earns more in summer than in winter.

20. The above rates of wages have shown comparatively little variation for many years past; in fact the monopoly rates that ruled in the infancy of the industry have been very nearly maintained. This is due to the great and progressive expansion of the industry, which has kept up the rates of wages till they have in the eyes of the workers received the sanction of custom. Of late years, however, profits have fallen, and it cannot be long before some general reduction in wages is attempted. If such a reduction takes place, something like a general strike is not unlikely; as though the workers have no organized Trades Union, still they are mostly of the same caste and from the same district, and have a strong tendency to hang together: moreover, the old rates of wages are in their eyes sanctioned by the custom of more than a generation. In fact, so hopeless do some mill-owners seem to be of inducing the local mill-hands to accept much lower wages, that they already talk of importing cheap labour from the North-West Provinces. If by this or any other means Ratnágiri labour were shut out of the Bombay mills, the result would be serious distress and aggravation of the peculiar agrarian difficulties of that district.

21. Fidelity to the customary rate of wages shows itself again in this fact that operatives, who are members of a family, and are, therefore, partly supported by others, do not (so far as I know) lower the general average of wages by accepting starvation rates. The earnings of a family in the Bombay mill-industry are not therefore lower than the total of the earnings of its several members would be if they worked and lived separately.

22. Except in so far as they belong to the agricultural class and therefore share the fortunes of that class, the Bombay mill operatives are not given to run-

ning into debt. On the contrary, they do much to help their relatives by sending money home to pay rent, buy stock, redeem mortgaged lands, pay for weddings, and so on. But they have a practical grievance in the fact that many mills keep their pay two months in arrear. Hence on first engagement or return from leave the operative is forced into debt from which he may never be able to free himself. Considering the migratory habits of the operatives, it may be admitted to be necessary to keep some part of their pay in arrear for a moderate time; but the system of keeping the whole of it back for two months inflicts needless hardship on the workers.

23. It has been stated incidentally in paragraph 20 above that the Bombay mill-hands have no organised Trades Union. It should be explained that although Mr. N. M. Lokhandé, who served on the last Factory Commission, describes himself as President of the Bombay Mill-hands Association, that Association has no existence as an organised body, having no roll of membership, no funds, and no rules. I understand that Mr. Lokhandé simply acts as volunteer adviser to any mill-hand who may come to him. The bond of union among the Bombay mill-hands is a bond of caste and birth-place, and not a trade organisation.

V.—Employment of Women and Children.

24. Of 16,502 women employed in Bombay factories in the year under report, 15,969 worked in cotton mills, almost all as reelers and winders. These processes are for the most part carried on with hand machines, which are not connected with the engine, and therefore do not require attention from the time of starting to that of closing the mill. Hence the limitation of the hours of women's work to 11 has not tended to reduce the number of women employed.

25. Though the hours of work may by law extend to 11, this maximum as a rule is not reached except in the summer months. At other seasons, when the days are shorter, the working day on an average consists of 9½ hours. The reeling room seldom fills before 7 o'clock, though individual hands come in earlier.

26. The 1½ hours' rest for women laid down by the Act was proposed by the Factory Commission of 1890 in accordance with a resolution of the Berlin Conference. The provision was intended to give the women an opportunity of going home and attending to their domestic duties in the course of the day. But in most Bombay mills it seems that the women's homes are too far from their work to make it convenient for them to go home in the middle of the day. The 1½ hours' rest is therefore often spent in sitting on the floor of the reeling room and gossiping, and the women being paid by piece-work are under a very strong temptation to cut short the period of enforced idleness.

27. It is therefore almost impossible to make sure that the 1½ hours' rest is taken at present as the women themselves find it irksome. They would probably prefer a shorter midday rest and an earlier stopping hour in the evening in order that they might get home before their husbands and see to household matters.

28. The conditions under which the reelers, who are the largest class of female operatives, do their work, vary considerably. In the best managed and newest mills the reeling room is often in a separate building and is usually well lighted and ventilated. In other mills it is simply a part of the spinning room partitioned off and perhaps provided with a separate entrance. In others, again, the reelers work in lofts under the roof of the spinning room from which the vitiated air ascends and is only partially let out through openings in the ridge of the roof.

29. The new Act, which raises the limits of legal "childhood" from 7 and 12 to 9 and 14, has resulted in an apparent increase in the number of children employed from 937 in 1891 to 3,609 in 1892. That this increase is apparent rather than real appears from the fact that the total number of hands under the age of 16 was almost exactly the same in both years. It follows that the increase in the number of children in 1892 is due to the transfer of those between 12 and 14

from the adult to the half-time division. This transfer was largely made possible by the reduction of the legal hours from 9 to 7. Nine-hour shifts could not have been made to fit into the ordinary scheme of work, and the managers would probably have discharged the children and taken on full-time hands. As it is, there is reason to believe that the new restrictions on children's work have been attended with remarkably little disturbance to the industry, or hardship to the operatives.

30. Some of the larger mills provide schools which the children are expected to attend between their two spells of work, but I must admit that I have not much faith in the educational value of this system. The school is often held in a totally unsuitable place, such as a corner of the cotton godown, and the teachers let things go on in a most hap-hazard fashion. The children perhaps learn their letters, but I should doubt if they ever do more. The manager of the mill looks upon the school rather as a convenient means of keeping the children together in their off-hours, and ready to return to work as soon as the time comes, than as an educational institution.

31. It has been asserted that the school is sometimes used as a half-way house for passing children from one mill to another, and so employing them for 12 hours a day; but much inquiry has failed to establish this statement. It is possible that in a few individual cases a child's parents may make him work in two mills a day for the sake of extra wages, but I am convinced that the practice is not common.

32. A few words on the subject of children's certificates may not be out of place. It may be doubted whether it is advisable to give separate certificates to the children in addition to the record in the mill registers, as the former could easily be passed from hand to hand. As regards the working of young children without certificates it must be said that mill managers are generally careful to avoid it, though children sometimes work for a few days in the interval between the doctor's periodical examinations. Once at a time when work was brisk and the demand for children great, I had occasion to suspect that under-age children might be employed till they were rejected by the doctor, and then succeeded by others who again were rejected, and so on. But the suspicion never became a certainty, and there is no reason to believe that such practices are at all general.

33. The enforcement of the legal hours of work and rest for children has not been attended with any special difficulty though there has been one prosecution, of which particulars will be given below. Here again the fact, that a seven-hour shift fits into the scheme of work more easily than a nine-hour shift, has had much to do with the smooth working of the Act.

VI.—Fencing of Machinery.

34. The fencing of the machinery in most of the Bombay mills may be said to be satisfactory, and accidents attributable to absence of fencing very seldom occur. Some few machines of old type are occasionally found to be insufficiently fenced, and in some cases the original guards when worn out are not replaced. I have found it necessary to issue orders as regards the fencing of the hoists in certain cotton presses: as regards covering in, or making steps over shafting in engine rooms, which the workmen have to step over or pass under: and as regards the boxing in of ropes or belts running immediately over a passage-way. There does not seem to be any marked tendency on the part of the operatives to work the machinery without putting the guards on in order to save trouble.

VII.—Accidents.

35. The number of accidents reported during the year was 602, of which five were fatal. Of the latter, two were sudden deaths from natural causes, which are classed as accidents merely because they happened on factory premises. The other three occurred in connection with the replacing of belts on running pullies at the Ookerda Khetsey Mill, the Jadhowji Raghoji Mill and the Morarji Goculdas Mill, respectively. Besides these, 73 of the above 602 accidents

were reported as serious, the commonest being the loss of one or more fingers. These accidents are due not to defective fencing but usually to carelessness on the part of the workmen in trying to pull out refuse while the machine is working. Of the total of 602 persons injured, 569 were adult males, one a woman and 32 children (including 2 girls under 14).

36. It will be seen that the work of replacing belts on moving pullies is the only branch of mill work in which there is any special danger to life. The danger lies in the workman's clothing being caught between the pulley and the belt, and his being whirled round and dashed to the ground from a height. He stands on a ladder leaning against the shafting which revolves along with the pulley at great speed. In consequence of one of the accidents mentioned above, the following suggestions were made to the Mill-owners' Association with a view to reducing the risk of this operation :—

(*a*). The workman, who goes up to replace a belt, should wear nothing but his loincloth (*langoti*) or tight trousers.

(*b*). All ladders used in replacing belts should be specially made and preserved for that work, and be provided with hooks and spurs.

(*c*). As far as possible all important pullies should be provided with belt hangers.

(*d*). Only experienced men, such as jobbers or mukádams, should be allowed to replace the belts on quick-moving pullies.

The Association replied that these precautions were generally observed, but that they had circulated a copy of the letter to their members.

37. In spite, however, of the fact that these precautions do to a certain extent reduce the danger of the work, it cannot be said that they make it so safe as it should be. The problem has not yet been solved: apparatus for replacing belts from the ground has been tried, but proved nearly as dangerous as the more primitive system. But a few mills (for instance the Karimbhai) have partially adopted a system which has certain points in its favour. This consists in a permanent platform built the whole length of the room about four feet below the shafting, and approachable by fixed ladders at intervals. This platform has the advantage of affording a firm foot-hold without contact with the shafting. It is, however, expensive and is not applicable to all departments of all mills, as it would in some cases be in the way of the machinery. It is also said to be dangerous in case of a belt breaking and lapping round it, as the planks are torn up and the shaft is sometimes bent.

VIII.—Prosecutions.

38. Only one prosecution was found necessary during the year under report. On Sunday 21st August 1892 Mr. J. D. Framji, the then Chief Inspector, visited the Ookerda Khetsey Mill and found that the midday rest was not given as required by law. He also ascertained by taking evidence on the spot that several children under 14 were habitually kept at work for 11 hours a day, and that the women employed in the Reeling Department were not allowed the legal rest. He accordingly laid an information against the owner of the mill for these breaches of the Act on August 27th. The case being heard on August 31st, the accused admitted the breaches of the Act and the Magistrate imposed a fine of Rs. 200.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
A. M. T. JACKSON,
Chief Inspector of Factories.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1892.

No. 2079.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 9, 13, and 18 of the Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules and orders in supersession of the rules contained in Notification No. 2972, of 10th September 1881 (published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* for 1881, Part I, pages 503-504), viz. :—

Short Title.

1. These rules and orders may be cited as " The Bombay Factories Rules, 1892."

Interpretation.

2. In these rules and orders:

(*a*) words and expressions which are defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891, have the same meaning as in the said Act, as so amended;

(*b*) " the Act " means the Act aforesaid, amended as aforesaid.

Water-supply to be provided in factories.

3. Every occupier of a factory shall, on every day on which work is carried on in the factory he occupies, have available at the said factory for the use of the persons employed therein, free of cost to them, a water-supply consisting of at least twice as many gallons of water as there are persons employed in the factory. Of the whole supply, at least as many gallons as there are persons employed in the factory shall be fit for potable purposes and the remainder shall be fit for purposes of washing.

Inspector may take samples of water for analysis.

4. In order to determine whether the water-supply provided in any factory under Rule 3 is fit for the purposes therein mentioned, the Inspector may take, free of cost, such samples of it as he may from time to time require for analysis.

Factories to be sufficiently ventilated.

5. Every factory shall be ventilated to the satisfaction of the Inspector. To prevent overcrowding, the minimum space to be provided for each person employed in any room of a factory shall be a floor area of 36 superficial feet, and a breathing area of 500 cubic feet. No factory shall be considered ventilated unless ventilating openings are provided in the proportion of 10 square feet for each person employed in any room and the openings are such as to admit of a continued supply of fresh air: Provided that it shall be in the discretion of the Inspector to waive the rule as to the measurement of the ventilating openings, when he is satisfied that the ventilation is good and the enforcement of the exact measurement of ten feet for each person would be an unnecessary hardship. The reasons for waiving the rule shall, however, be recorded in writing.

Prevention of inhalation of dust generated in certain factories.

6. If in a factory where cotton-pressing or any other process is carried on, by which dust is generated and caused to be inhaled by the persons employed in such factory to an injurious extent, and it appears to the Inspector that such inhalation might be wholly or to a great extent prevented, he may direct the occupier of such factory to adopt measures for preventing, as far as possible, such inhalation.

Lime-washing of walls, &c.

7. All the inside walls of the rooms of every factory, and all the ceilings or tops of such rooms (whether such walls, ceilings or tops be plastered or not) and all the passages and staircases of every factory, if they have not been painted with oil or varnished once at least within seven years, shall be lime-washed by the occupier of the factory once at least within every fourteen months, to date from the period when last lime-washed; and if they have been so painted or varnished, shall be washed by the said occupier with hot water and soap once at least within every fourteen months, to date from the period when last washed.

Governor in Council may allow exemptions from Rule 7.

8. Where it appears to the Governor in Council that the enforcement of the provisions of Rule 7 is not necessary for insuring the cleanliness of any class of factories or parts thereof or that the said provisions are by reason of special circumstances inapplicable to any class of factories or to parts thereof, he may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, exempt such class of factories or parts thereof from the said provisions.

Factories to be kept in a cleanly state.

9. Every factory shall be kept by the occupier thereof in as cleanly a state as is compatible with the nature of the work carried on therein and free from effluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance.

Urinal and latrine accommodation.

10. Every factory shall be provided by the occupier thereof with latrine and urinal accommodation for its operatives, and in such manner that the accommodation for females shall be apart and screened from the divisions for males. The divisions for females shall be marked in the vernacular in conspicuous letters "For Females only." Those for males shall be similarly marked "For Men only." Apart from the urinal accommodation latrines shall be provided with seats in the proportion of one to every fifty or fraction of fifty operatives employed.

Orders under Rule 6 or Section 12 (*c*) of the Act how to be given and enforced.

11. Every order passed by an Inspector under Rule 6 or under Section 12 (*c*) of the Act shall be recorded by him in writing and a copy thereof signed by the Inspector shall be delivered by him to the occupier of the factory to which the order relates or, in his absence from the factory, to his principal agent or manager in charge of the factory. The Inspector shall state clearly in the order what is required to be done and shall specify a reasonable time within which effect shall be given to his requisition, and shall further give notice that, if within the time so specified effect is not given to the said requisition, the person responsible for the neglect will be prosecuted under Section 15 of the Act.

Provisions as to inspection of factories.

12. Every factory shall be visited by an Inspector at least once in every three months in which work is carried on therein. For the purpose of verifying the register kept as prescribed by Rule 19, the Inspector shall examine the children employed in the factory during their working-hours only; but for the purpose of satisfying himself that the said children are allowed the lawfully prescribed intervals for food and rest, he may examine the children and the said register during any such interval.

Orders under Section 4 (*c*) of the Act how to be given.

13. Every order passed by an Inspector under Section 4 (*c*) of the Act shall be in writing and a copy thereof signed by the Inspector shall be delivered by him to the occupier of the factory or, in his absence from the factory, to his principal agent or manager in charge of the factory.

Appeals against orders under Rule 6 or Section 12 (*c*) of the Act.

14. Any occupier of a factory on whom or on whose agent or manager an Inspector serves an order under Rule 6 or under Section 12 (*c*) of the Act, may, within seven days after receipt of such order, appeal, if the factory is in the city of Bombay, to the Collector of Bombay and, if the factory is without the city of Bombay, to the Collector of the district in which it is situated or, if the Collector is himself the Inspector, to the Commissioner to whom such Collector is subordinate. No second appeal shall lie from an order passed on appeal, but the Governor in Council may review any order made by an Inspector under Rule 6 or Section 12 (*c*) of the Act or any order passed by any authority on appeal from any such order, and may pass any order thereon which he may think proper.

Form of appeals.

15. Every appeal preferred under Rule 14 shall be made in writing in the form of a memorandum of appeal briefly setting forth the reasons on which such appeal is based and bearing a court-fee stamp in accordance with Article 11, Schedule 2 of the Court-fees Act.

Hearing of appeals.

16. Every such appeal shall be heard at as early a date as may be convenient, due notice of which shall be given to the appellant and to the Inspector whose order is appealed against. The appellate authority shall make, or cause to be made, in such manner as he may see fit, such inquiry, if any, as shall appear to him to be necessary to enable him to decide the appeal.

Effect how to be given to decisions on appeal.

17. If an order of an Inspector under Rule 6 or Section 12 (*c*) of the Act is set aside or altered in appeal, or by the Governor in Council on review, the Inspector shall as early as possible deliver to the person concerned an intimation of the result of the appeal or review and such amended order if any as the decision of the appellate authority or of the Governor in Council renders necessary.

Quarterly report to be furnished by Inspectors.

18. At the end of every quarter every Inspector shall forward to Government a full report of the results of each inspection made by him during the quarter and of his examination of the premises and machinery and of the registers of the children employed, together with a statement of all orders passed by him under Sections 4 (*c*) and 12 (*c*) of the Act and No. 6 of these Rules and of all prosecutions instituted by him or with his sanction under Section 15 of the Act and their result.

Register to be kept under Section 9 of the Act.

19. The occupier of every factory in which children are employed shall keep, in the form A hereto appended, a register of the children employed in such factory and of their respective employments.

Notices of accidents.

20. Notices of accidents shall be sent, as required by Section 13 of the Act, to the following authorities, *viz.*:

(*a*) if the accident occurs in the city of Bombay, to the Inspector appointed under the Act for that city;

(*b*) if the accident occurs in the Kirkee Gunpowder Factory, to the officer commanding the Kirkee station;

(*c*) if the accident occurs elsewhere, to the District Magistrate.

Such notice shall be in the form B hereto appended; and shall be sent:

(*d*) within one hour of the accident, if death has been caused or is known to be likely to be caused, or if a limb is broken; and

(*e*) in any other case, within twelve hours of the time when it is known that the injuries caused are such as to require the sending of a notice under Section 13 of the Act.

FORM A.

Register under Section 9.

No.	Name of Child.	Father's Name.	Residence.	Date of Employment.			Nature of employment.	Whether certificated under Section 5 or not.	Age as stated in Certificate under Section 5.	Date of discharge.
				Month.	Day.	Year.				

FORM B.

(UNDER SECTION 13.)

Form of notice of accident occurring in a Factory.

To

SIR,

I.....beg hereby to give notice, under Section 13 of the Indian Factories Act, that an accident occurred in the Factory of.....at.....o'clock this day causing.....to the persons mentioned below :—

Name.	Caste.	Sex.	Age.	Nature of injury.

2. The accident was caused by

3. The injured persons are under treatment by.....(or have been removed to the hospital at)

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Manager.

Dated

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

T. D. MACKENZIE,

Chief Secretary to Government.

The Indian Factories Act: Preparation and submission of Annual Reports on the working of the——.

No. 4529.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1892.

Memorandum from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay, No. F.I.—14, dated 6th October 1892:—

> "The undersigned presents compliments to the Under Secretary to Government, General Department, and with reference to Government Resolution No. 2554, General Department, dated 25th July 1892, has the honour to forward herewith the proposals of the Chief Inspector and to offer the opinion that Mr. Jackson has noticed the points of chief interest under the different heads proposed.
>
> "As regards the quarterly report the undersigned would notice that should Government be pleased to approve the proposals submitted with this office letter No. B.I.—308 of 27th ultimo, for amalgamating the Steam Boiler and Factory inspections certain changes in arrangement and detail will probably be found necessary."

RESOLUTION.—Copies of the memorandum from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, and its accompaniment should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Divisional Commissioners and all Collectors and District Magistrates in continuation of Government Resolution No. 2554, dated 25th July 1892, for information and guidance. The suggestions contained in Mr. Jackson's memorandum are approved.

2. The work of compiling the Provincial Report should be entrusted to the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, to whom the District reports and statements should be submitted by the officers concerned. The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, should submit the Provincial Report to Government in print. As the Provincial Report is required by the Government of India on or before the 1st July in each year, the date for its submission to Government by the Collector of Bombay should be fixed at not later than the 1st May. The District officers should submit their reports and statements to Mr. Campbell by the end of March at latest.

3. As regards the quarterly reports referred to in paragraph 2 of Mr. Campbell's memorandum, he should be requested to state after consulting the Commissioners of Divisions and the Commissioner in Sind whether, in view of the fact that annual reports are now required by the Government of India, it is necessary to continue the quarterly reports.

W. L. HARVEY,
Under Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind, The Commissioner, N. D., The Commissioner, C. D., The Commissioner, S. D., All Collectors, including the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners in Sind, The Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, The Superintendent, Government Central Press.	With copies of the accompaniment to the Collector's memorandum referred to in paragraph 1 of the Resolution.

Accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 4529, *dated 8th December* 1892.

SUGGESTED FORM OF FACTORY INSPECTION REPORT (ANNUAL).

1. *Summary of results.*

The number of factories in the district should be stated, and also the number of hands they employ, and whether they work all the year round or only for a part of the year. It should be stated whether all were visited quarterly, and if not, reasons should be given. Of the total inspections it should be stated how many were made by the Collector, how many by his Assistants, how many by the Special Inspector and how many by the Joint Inspector. It should be stated whether the weekly holiday and the midday rest required by law are generally granted; and any case where a factory has been exempted from the rule as to Sunday work should be mentioned.

2. *Sanitary condition of factories.*

It should be stated in general terms whether the rules regarding water-supply, ventilation and cleanliness are obeyed and whether latrines and urinals are provided as required by Rule 10. Particulars should be given of orders which may have been necessary to issue on these subjects.

3. *General health of the operatives.*

Under this head information might be collected on such points as the percentage of absentees and the causes of their absence, the average age of the workers, and the number of years that they continue to work.

4. *Wages and general condition.*

Information would be useful on such points as (*a*) *family earnings*, (*b*) indebtedness, (*c*) cost of living, (*d*) whether the operatives live by factory work alone, or as agriculturists for a part of the year, &c., &c.

5. *Employment of women and children.*

The number of women and of children employed should be stated and also their average hours of work and whether any difficulty is found in enforcing the law for their protection. The number of orders issued under Section 4 of the Act should be given and also the number of certificates granted by Certifying Surgeons.

6. *Fencing of machinery.*

It should be stated generally whether the machinery is provided with guards fenced, and whether these are or are not kept on while the machines are working. Particulars of orders as regards fencing should be given.

7. *Accidents.*

The number of accidents, distinguishing those that were fatal from others, should be given. It should if possible be stated how far they were due to defects in the machinery, and how far to the negligence of the workmen. In the former case it should be stated what steps have been taken by the Inspector to remedy the defects.

8. *Prosecutions.*

Details of all prosecutions should be given.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay.

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL DISTRICT REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

FORM

STATEMENT TO ACCOMPANY ANNUAL DISTRICT

Name of District (or Presidency Town)

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY.			I.H.P.							
	Cotton Mills.										
1	The Alexandra Mill...	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Engine.	700	965	150	1,115	34	14	48	1,163
2	The Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	940	1,013	253	1,266	...	...	...	1,266
3	The Anglo-Indian Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,000	597	391	988	221	17	238	1,226
4	The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	600	385	223	608	10	...	10	618
5	The Bombay National Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	700	284	127	411	...	...	...	411
6	The Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,000	650	228	878	352	7	359	1,237
7	The Britannia Mills...	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	[illegible]00	620	383	1,003	...	...	...	1,003
8	The China Mills ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	[illegible]700	395	263	658	...	...	...	658
9	The City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	[illegible]750	650	295	945	25	9	34	979
10	The Colába Land and Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	700	745	118	863	26	...	26	889
11	The Connaught Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	725	659	365	1,024	91	42	133	1,157
12	The Currimbhoy Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000	475	260	735	14	...	14	749
13	The David Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	605	289	894	36	5	41	935
14	The Dinshaw Petit Mills.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,300	1,917	420	2,337	109	15	124	2,461
15	The Dhun Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	400	275	130	405	42	2	44	449

I.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE FACTORIES ACT.

Town and Island of Bombay.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.				NUMBER OF INSPECTIONS HELD DURING THE YEAR.					REMARKS.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	4	4	4	3	...	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	9	10	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	12	13	2	2	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	11	13	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	12	13	3	3	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	32	34	1	3	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	6	8	3	3	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	9	10	3	3	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	4	3	7	2	3	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	4	2	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	1	3	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	11	11	2	3	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	2	3	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	2	3	...	...	5	

FORM I—

Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				I.H.P.							
	BOMBAY—*continued.*										
	Cotton Mills—contd.										
16	The Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam Engine.	740	514	315	829	22	20	42	871
17	The E. D. Sassoon Mills.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,160	1,294	551	1,845	26	2	28	1,873
18	The Framji Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	950	805	365	1,170	47	34	81	1,251
19	The Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning & Weaving.	Do. ...	1,000	1,136	229	1,365	12	2	14	1,379
20	Do. Branch.										
21	The Hongkong Mills...	Do. ...	Do. ...	900	808	113	921	...	...	...	921
22	The Howard and Bullough Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	950	736	528	1,264	63	42	105	1,369
23	The Imperial Cotton Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	750	531	332	863	22	12	34	897
24	The Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,100	989	202	1,191	...	...	...	1,191
25	The Indo-China Manufacturing Company.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	730	348	185	533	8	3	11	544
26	The Jadhowji Raghoji Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	700	481	193	674	31	4	35	709
27	The Jam Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	350	481	72	553	10	4	14	567
28	The Jamshed Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	900	475	223	698	73	26	99	797
29	The James Greaves Mills Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	800	542	308	850	33	22	55	905
30	The Jehangir Wadia Mills.	Do. ...	Do. ...	300	186	76	262	6	4	10	272

continued.

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5B (2) (c), or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	1	6	7	4	2	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	11	12	3	3	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	2	3	4	2	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	7	8	4	4	...	...	8	
						3	4	...	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	12	12	2	5	...	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	4	2	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	3	3	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	3	4	...	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	3	3	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	7	8	4	2	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	3	3	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	4	6	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				I.H.P.							
	BOMBAY—*continued.*										
	Cotton Mills—contd.										
31	The Jiwraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Engine.	1,100	972	169	1,141	82	27	109	1,250
32	The Jubilee Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	800	547	296	843	62	5	67	910
33	The Kaiser-i-Hind Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	700	820	133	953	29	17	46	999
34	The Khatao Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ... Hosiery.	Do. ...	850	883	234	1,117	12	...	12	1,129
35	The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	900	588	435	1,023	82	15	97	1,120
36	The Leopold Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	500	293	111	404	16	12	28	432
37	The Lord Reay Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	540	353	237	590	13	19	32	622
38	The Mahalaxmi Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	800	376	196	572	25	6	31	603
39	The Mazagaon Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	850	1,036	216	1,252	67	8	75	1,327
40	The Mahomedan Mill.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	700	173	130	303	3	...	3	306
41	The Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	2,000	3,265	656	3,921	341	61	402	4,323
42	The Motilal Pitty Spinning Mill.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	500	334	170	504	26	6	32	536
43	The Morarji Goculdas Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,000	1,203	232	1,435	46	...	46	1,481

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General Holiday on Sunday excepting the holidays intervening.	1	...	16	17	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	3	3	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	8	9	3	3	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	10	11	5	3	...	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	12	12	1	3	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	1	[illegible]		...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	8	9	3	3	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	2	3	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	12	12	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	1	2	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	1	...	2	4	4	...	...	8	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of moving Power.	Nature of Industry.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				I.H.P.							
	BOMBAY—*contd.*										
	Cotton Mills—contd.										
44	The National Spinning and Weaving Company of India.	Cotton Spinning.	Steam Engine.	500	438	158	596	41	5	46	642
45	The New Empress Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,050	709	524	1,233	103	43	146	1,379
46	The New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,500	1,104	211	1,315	92	20	112	1,427
47	The Ookerda Khetsi Spinning Mill.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	410	454	106	560	21	8	29	589
48	The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Tárdeo.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,500	1,699	357	2,056	75	14	89	2,145
49	The Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Colába.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	900	714	159	873	16	7	23	896
50	The Pirru Mahomed Manufacturing Company.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	900	500	308	808	...	...	...	808
51	The Presidency Mill Company.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,000	755	175	930	...	...	...	930
52	The Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	1,000	382	238	620	58	3	61	681
53	The Ripon Manufacturing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	680	518	285	803	55	9	64	867
54	The Sassoon Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,500	1,708	313	2,021	49	15	64	2,085
55	The Satya-Narayan Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	200	199	80	279	...	...	...	279
56	The Sundardas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	300	689	299	988	60	15	75	1,063
57	The Standard ...	Do. ...	Do. ..	500	337	226	563	...	2	2	565

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppage.	General holidays on Sunday excepting the holidays intervening.	...	2	5	7	2	3	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	23	24	4	4	...	...	8	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	4	5	4	3	...	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	12	12	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	2	2	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	3	7	10	2	3	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	8	10	2	2	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	8	8	1	3	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	4	5	9	2	4	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	4	23	27	4	2	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	1	3	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	2	3	2	3	...	...	5	
.....	.....	...	1	7	8	3	3	...	...	6	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—*contd.*			H.I.P.							
	Cotton Mills—concld.										
58	The Star of India ...	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Engine.	1,800	643	352	995	15	4	19	1,014
59	The Sun Mills, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	400	243	147	390	6	...	6	396
60	The Union Spinning and Weaving Mills Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,200	540	383	923	12	3	15	938
61	The Union Mills ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,000	509	205	714	94	46	140	854
62	The Victoria Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning.	Do. ...	400	349	168	517	66	23	89	606
63	The Wadia Mills, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	400	228	130	358	40	1	41	399
64	The Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	1,300	430	343	2,473	9	...	9	2,482
					45,252	15,969	61,221	2,929	680	3,609	64,830
	Woollen Mill.										
1	The Bombay Woollen Mill.	Wool Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Engine.	N.H.P. 60	190	10	200	...	...	...	200
2	The Sorab Woollen and Cotton Mill.	Do. ...	...	J.H.P. 100	175	59	234	...	...	...	234
	Flour Mills.										
1	The Bombay Flour Mill.	Corn Milling.	Do. ...	545	427	14	441	5	...	...	446
2	The Victoria Roller Flour Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	N.H.P. 40	45	...	45	...	...	...	45
3	The Wallace Flour Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	60	137	15	152	...	...	...	152
	Cotton Cleaning and Ginning Factory.										
1	The Khurshed Manufacturing Company.	Cotton Carding and Ginning.	Do. ...	40	50	40	90	...	...	...	90

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act of (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
.....	.....	1	...	15	16	2	3	...	...	5	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	
.....	.....	...	4	6	10	2	2	...	...	4	
.....	.....	...	3	8	11	1	3	...	...	4	
.....	.....	...	...	8	8	4	2	...	...	6	
.....	.....	...	...		4	1	3	...	...	4	
.....	.....	...	1	3	4	2	3	...	...	5	
.....	.....	5	51	455	511	171	178	...	...	349	
By mi[illegible]y stoppa[illegible]	General holidays on sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...		
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	
Do.	Do.	...	...	2	2	2	3	...	...	5	
Do.	Do.	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	6	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				N.H.P.							
	BOMBAY—*contd.*										
	Cotton Presses.										
1	The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited.	Cotton Pressing.	Steam Engine.	25	18	...	18	...	...	...	18
2	The Bombay Cotton Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	45	16	1	17	...	...	...	17
3	The Chunda Rámji Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	50	11	...	11	...	...	...	11
4	The Kolába Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	60	13	...	13	...	...	...	13
5	The Fort Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	72	65	15	80	...	...	...	80
6	The Gokuldas Kallianji Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	60	55	10	65	...	...	...	65
7	The Lezet Cotton Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	100	9	...	9	...	...	...	9
8	The New Prince of Wales Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	33	...	33	...	...	...	33
9	The Sassoon Pressing Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	80	19	...	19	...	...	...	19
10	The Scott Press Company, Limited.	Do. ...	Do. ...	80	18	1	19	...	...	...	19
	Iron Works and Founderies.										
1	The Byculla Iron Works.	Iron Foundery.	Do. ...	50	800	...	800	...	...	...	800
2	The Byculla Iron Works Branch.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	400	...	400	...	...	...	400
3	The Carnac Iron Work.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	70	...	70	...	...	...	70
4	The Defence Iron Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	300	...	300	...	...	...	300
5	The Geo. Gahagan Iron Works.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	242	...	242	...	...	...	242
6	The Napier Iron Foundery.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	78	...	78	...	...	...	78

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General Holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	2	3	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	2	3	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	4	1	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						Total Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				I.H.I.							
	BOMBAY—*contd.*										
	Iron Works and Foundaries—concld.										
7	The Ripon Iron Works and Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Iron Foundary.	Steam Engine.	16	150	...	150	...	...	...	150
8	The Sorabji Shapurji Iron Work.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	198	...	198	...	...	...	198
	Printing Presses.										
1	The Advocate of India Press.	Printing ...	Do. ...	7	188	...	188	...	...	...	188
2	The Bombay Educational Society's Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	41	...	41	13	...	13	54
3	The Bombay Gazette Steam Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	225	...	225	25	...	25	250
4	The English Mail Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	8	145	...	145	59	...	59	204
5	The Government Central Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	700	...	700	...	...	...	700
6	The Postal Printing Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	8	90	...	90	3	...	[illegible]	93
7	The Times of India Printing Press.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	651	...	651	...	...	...	651
	Silk Mill.										
1	The Sassoon and Alliance Silk Company, Limited.	Silk Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	500	668	177	845	15	17	[illegible]	877
	Oil Mills.										
1	The Perroo Mahamed Oil Mill.	Oil Pressing.	Do. ...	21	62	2	64	...	...	...	64
2	The Nassarvanji Petit Mill.	Do. ...	Do. ...	150	75	...	75	...	...	...	75
	Saw Mill.			N.H.P.							
1	The Byculla Saw Mill and Timber works.	Timber works	Steam Engine	35	68	2	70	...	...	...	70

I.—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppage.	General holidays on Sundays excepting the holidays intervening.	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	3	2	...	...	5	
Do.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Do.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Do.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Do.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
Do.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	7	8	5	2	...	...	7	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	
Do.	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—*contd.*										
	Gas Work.										
1	The Bombay Gas Company, Limited.	Gas Manufacturing.	Steam Engine.	15	120	2	122	...	...	...	122
	Dye Works.										
1	The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company.	Dyeing ...	Steam Engine.	100	550	54	604	29	1	30	634
2	The Chldesdale Dye Works.	[illegible] ...	Do. ...	200	273	94	467	...	...	...	467
	Dockyards.										
1	The British India Steam Navigation Company.	Dockyard ...	Steam Engine.	18	350	...	350	...	...	...	350
2	The Government Dockyard.	Do. .	Do. ...	110	872	...	872	...	...	...	872
3	The Patent Slip Dockyard.	Do. ...	Do. ...	25	20	...	20	...	...	...	20
4	The P. & O. Company's Dockyard.	Do. ...	Do. ...	135	912	...	912	...	...	...	912
	Workshops.										
1	The Bombay Baroda and Central Railway Workshops.	Workshop ...	[illegible] ...	220	1,894	...	1,894	...	...	...	1,894
2	The Bombay Municipality.	Do. ...	Do. ...	90	152	1	153	2	...	2	155
3	The Bombay Port Trust.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	425	2	427	...	...	...	427
4	The Bombay Tramway Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	50	...	50	1	...	1	51
5	The Bombay Steam Navigation Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	145	...	145	...	...	...	145
6	The G. I. P. Railway Workshops.	Do. ...	Do. ...	140	5,321	31	5,352	...	...	...	5,352

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sunday or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5 A (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the Year.				Number of Inspections held during the Year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrate.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	23
Eight Four shifts.	Factory is exempted under Section 5 B.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
By midday stoppages.	General Holiday on Sunday excepting the holiday intervening.	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	..	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	3	3	4	1	...	...	5	
Do.	Do. ...	...	6	5	11	4	...	...	...	4	
Do.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Do.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	3	5	2	2	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	10	12	5	...	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	1	2	4	1	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	7	7	3	1	...	...	4	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Name of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	BOMBAY—*concluded.*										
	Hosiery.										
1	The Dádar Hosiery ...	Hosiery Manufacturing	Steam Engine.	8	44	...	44	...	...	...	44
2	The Damji Hosiery ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	8	91	3	94	...	...	...	94
3	The Lukmanji Sullemanji Hosiery.	Do. ...	Do. ...	6	103	...	103	...	...	...	103
	The Gun Carriage Factory.										
1	The Government Gun Carriage Factory.	Manufacture of Gun Carriage.	Steam Engine.	25	600	...	600	...	...	...	600
	The Arsenal.										
1	The Government Arsénal.	Manufacture of Ordnance	Do. ...	35	205	...	205	...	...		205
	The Mint.										
1	The Mint	Coinage ...	Do. ...	131	364	...	364	...	...	...	364
	Art Furniture.										
1	The East Indian Art Manufacturing Company.	Cabinet work	Do. ...	12	105	...	105	...	...	...	105
			Total ...	...	64,380	16,502	80,882	3,081	698	3,779	84,661

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspection held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppage.	General Holiday in Sundays excepting the Holiday intervening.	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	Abstract (District Totals).
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	*Total No. of Factories.*
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	Cotton Mills ... 64
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	1	11	12	4	...	...	...	4	Woollen Mills ... 2
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	4	Flours Mills ... 3
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	4	Cotton-Cleaning Factoriess ... 1
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	Cotton Presse ... 10
											Iron Works or Foundaries ... 8
											Printing Presses, &c. 7
											Silk Mill ... 1
											Oil Mills ... 2
											Saw Mill ... 1
											Gas Works ... 1
											Dye Works ... 2
											Dockyard ... 4
											Work Shop ... 6
											Hosiery 3
											Gun Carriage ... 1
											Arsenal 1
											Mint 1
											Art Furniture ... 1
											Total ... 119
											Number of Factories inspected once during year :—
											Three times ... 3
											More than three times ... 116
											Total ... 119
.....	.....	4	56	475	535	343	245	...	...	588	

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Collector of Land Revenue and Customs.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Name of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	8	9	10	12
	Ahmedabad.										
1	The Gujarát Ginning and Manufacturing Company, outside Kalupur Gate.	Spinning and Weaving.	Steam power.	I. H. P. 1,125	877	64	941	23	6	29	970
2	The Gujarát Spinning and Weaving Company, outside Kalupur Gate.	Do. ...	Do. ...	410	684	34	718	32	10	42	760
3	The Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Company, Sháhpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	H. P. 190	1,236	167	1,403	101	30	131	1,534
4	The Maneklál Harilal Spinning and Weaving Company, Saraspur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	450	446	70	516	38	20	58	574
5	The Bechardas Spinning and Weaving Company, Raikhud.	Do. and Ginning.	Do. ...	500	440	64	504	47		51	555
6	The Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company, Sapta Rushi.	Do. ...	Do. ...	I. H. P. 750	619	94	713	35		47	760
7	The Ambica Spinning and Weaving Company, outside Ráipur Gate.	Do. ...	Do. ..	450	360	60	420	16		16	436
8	The Ahmedabad Ginning and Manufacturing Company, Saraspur Road.	Do. ...	Do. ...	1,200	1,497	202	1,699	57		72	1,771
9	The Motilal Hirabhai Spinning and Weaving and Manufacturing Company.	Spinning ...	Do. ...	600	443	106	549	90	38	128	677
10	B. B. & C. I. Railway Oil Mill.	Oil Castor and Linseed.	The Factory	does not come	under	the	Colegary of			the word	"Facto
11	Chotálal Káshináth Ginning Factory, Garospur.	Ginning ...	Steam power.	I. H. P. 18	13	31	44	...	...	...	44
12	The Ahmedabad Sarangpur Ginning Factory, Sarangpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	100	50	50	100	...	...	...	100
	Viramgám.										
13	The Viramgám Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Viramgám.	Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing.	Do. ...	450	502	45	547	90	14	104	651
			Total ...	...	7,167	987	8,154	529	149	678	8,832

I.—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by MiddayStoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		[Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By stoppagers at midday.	Generally on Sundays.	1	...	5	6	4	...	...	1	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	5	7	4	2	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	6	6	4	1	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	4	1	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	1	1	4	5	...	...	9	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	4	2	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	4	2	...	...	6	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	4	1	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	4	4	4	2	...	...	6	
ry" and hence the information is not furnished.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Stoppage at midday.	Generally on Sunday.	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Midday stoppage of half hour children in shifts	Do. ...	...	...	5	5	3	1	...	2	6	
.....	.....	1	2	43	46	45	17	...	3	65	

ABSTRACT (DISTRICT TOTALS).

Total No. of Factories.

Cotton Mills ... 12
Oil Mill ... 1
Total ... 13

Number of Factories inspected once during year:—

Twice... ... 3
More than three times ... 10
Total ... 13

C. E. FROST,
Collector.

FORM No.

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Broach District.										
1	The Mofussil Cotton Manufacturing Company.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Steam Engine.	H. P. 500	587	96	683	28	...	28	711
2	The Albert Edward Mills and Company, Limited.	.....	These two are closed on account of financial difficulties.								
3	The Alfred Manufacturing Company, Limited.										
			Total ...	500	587	96	683	28	...	28	711
	Kaira District.										
1	Manor Mill at Nadiád.	Cotton Spinning Mill.	Steam-boiler.	H. P. 6	384	56	440	*4	...	*4	444
			Total ...	...	384	56	440	4	...	4	444

* Really 4, but only two work at a time.

I.—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	General holidays observed on Sundays, except when Native holidays come 3 days previous or after Sundays.	1	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	4	Total Number of Factories— Cotton Mills ... 1 — Total ... 1 — Number of factories inspected more than three times... 1
.....	.....	1	...	1	2	2	1	1	...	4	

W. T. MORISON,
Collector and District Magistrate.

By midday stoppages.	On varying week days.	...	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	4	Total Number of Factories— Cotton Mills ... 1 — Total ... 1 — Number of factories inspected more than three times... 1
.....	.....	...	...	3	3	3	1	...	...	4	

H. R. COOKE,
Collector Kaira.

FORM

Serial Number of of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Surat District.										
1	The Gulam Baba Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at Delhi-Gate.	Manufacturing Yarn.	Steam ...	H. P. 60	357	155	512	75	50	125	637
2	The Jafar Ali Begum Vady, Surat.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Do. ...	420	405	165	570	61	47½	108½	678½
3	The Beg Mahmad Mill, outside the Sahara Gate.	Spinning ...	Do. ...	210	150	65	215	10	...	10	225
			Total ...	...	912	385	1,297	146	97½	243½	1,540½
	Thána District.										
1	The Swadeshi Mills Company, Limited, situated at Kurla in the Thána District.	Cotton Spinning and Weaving.	Machinery driven by Steam Power.	The two engines develop on an average 2,000 I. H. P. per day.	1,907	469	2,376	162	68	230	2,606
2	Kurla Mills situated at Kurla in the Thána District.	Do. ...	Do. ..	I. H. P. 800	969	266	1,235	30	6	36	1,271
			Total ...	...	2,876	735	3,611	192	74	266	3,877

I.—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday Stoppages.	The mill is generally closed on Sunday, except when a holiday intervenes.	...	...	2	2	3	1	...	...	4	Total Number of Factories— Cotton Mills ... 3 — Total ... 3 — Number of factories inspected more than three times... 3
.....	.....	...	...	13	13	4	1	...	...	5	
		...	...	1	1	3	1	...	1	5	
.....	.....	...	...	16	16	10	3	...	1	14	

F. S. P. LELY,
Collector and District Magistrate, Surat.

The Engines are entirely stopped from 12 noon to 12-30 noon. Women are allowed to attend the Mills not earlier than 6-15 A. M. and leave it not later than 6-45 P. M. Their intervals for food and rest are from 9-30 A. M. to 10 A. M. to 12 noon to 1 P. M. Under-age children work in four sets.	Preference is given to Sundays except when a holiday occurs. On such a case the holiday is substituted for the Sunday.	...	...	4	4	4	1	...	...	5	Total Number of Factories— Cotton Mills ... 2 — Total ... 2 — Number of factories inspected more than three times... 2
Midday stoppages.	Varying week-days.	...	...	11	11	4	1	...	...	5	
.....	.....	...	...	15	15	8	2	...	...	10	

W. F. SINCLAIR,
District Magistrate and Inspector of Factories, Thána.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average Daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				I. H. P.							
	KHANDESH DISTRICT.										
	Táluka Dhulia.										
1	Volcort's United Press Company, Dhulia	Cotton Press.	Steam power and Press working by Hydraulic power.	17	33	...	33	...	...	...	33
2	The India Cotton Company, Limited, Dhulia.	Do. ...	Do. ...	72	12	...	12	...	...	...	12
3	Penkar's Ginning Factory, Dhulia.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	30	10	9	19	...	...	...	19
4	The Manmád Manufacturing Company, Limited, Dhulia.	Do. ...	Do. ...	35	131	92	223	...	...	...	223
5	Do. do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	20	40	...	40	...	...	...	40
6	The Dhulia Manufacturing Company, Limited, Deopur.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	19·5	60	70	130	...	...	...	130
7	The Holkar's Factory at Songir.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	51	30	81	...	...	...	81
8	The New Mofussil Company, Dhulia.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	20	50	...	50	...	...	...	50
9	Do. do. ...	Ginning ...	Do. ...	30	43	40	83	...	...	...	83
10	Curshetji Jivaji Factory, Dhulia.	Do. ...	Do. ...	22	35	49	84	...	...	...	84
	Amalner.										
11	Mahomedalli Isabhoy's Factory at Amalner.	Do. ...	Do. ...	56 lbs.	19	31	50	...	...	...	50
	Erandol.										
12	Mahomedali Isabhoy's Factory at Erandol.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	28	36	64	...	...	...	64
13	Mahomedalli Isabhoy's Factory at Dhanugaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	49	50	99	...	...	...	99

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked, mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
The factory works when there are orders from cotton dealers.	Does not work continually, but works at interval.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	The factory works only when there are calls from the cotton dealers.
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	During the slack season General Holiday is given every Tuesday, it being Bazár day.
By shifts ...	Tuesday (Bazár day).	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
By midday stoppages.	Thursday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	
By shifts ...	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	The factory is closed if worked regularly on Tuesday during the week, if not, it is closed on the days when there is no work.
By shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	As No. 8.
Do. ...	On varying week day.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
By midday stoppages.	Monday (Bazár day).	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Sunday (Bazár day).	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industy.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	KHANDESH DISTRICT—*continued.*			I. H. P.							
	Erandol—continued.										
14	Mahomedali Isabhoy's Factory at Páldhi.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	20	16	23	39	...	...	...	39
15	Gopalji Ramji's Factory, Dharangaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	13	10	23	...	...	...	23
16	Chaturbhuj Durgadas Factory, Erandol.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	35	37	72	...	...	...	72
	Amalner Táluka.										
17	Pitambar Parbhudas Factory at Párola.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	70	104	174	...	...	...	174
18	Gulabdas Haridas Factory at Párola.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	91	87	178	...	...	...	178
	Táluka Páchora										
19	The New Páchora Manufacturing Company, Limited.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	53	50	94	144	...	...	...	144
20	Do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	40	25	8	33	...	...	...	33
21	The Nathu Lalji's Páchora Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	23	50	63	113	...	...	...	113
22	Do. ...	Pressing ...	Do. ...	23	25	8	33	...	...	...	33
23	The Manmad Manufacturing Company, Limited, Kajgaon.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	25	42	56	98	...	...	...	98
24	The Indian Cotton Company, Kajgaon.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	65	50	8	58	...	...	...	58
	Páchora.										
25	The Kajgaon Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	20	44	47	91	...	...	...	91
26	The Bhadgaon Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	35	35	70	9	6	15	85

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (12) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officer.	By other Officer (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	Sunday (Bazár day).	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
By shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	3	
By shifts and sets.	Sunday ...	...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	..	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	5	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ..	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	
By shifts and sets.	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	
By stoppages.	Friday (Bazár day).	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Táluka Jámner.										
27	The Jámner Cotton Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	29	54	56	110	...	...	...	110
28	The Neri Cotton Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	51	101	152	...	...	...	152
	Táluka Chálisgaon.										
29	Chálisgaon Cotton Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	30	52	60	112	...	...	...	112
30	The Manmád Manufacturing Company, Limited, Chálisgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	32	46	78	...	...	...	78
31	Govindji Viramji's Ginning Factory, Chálisgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	22	40	56	96	8	8	16	112
32	Govindji Viramji's Factory, Chálisgaon.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	16	52	10	62	3	...	2	64
33	The Manmád Manufacturing Company, Limited, Chálisgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	36	3	39	...	...	...	39
	Sindkheda.										
34	Akbaralli Sumsudin's Factory, Sindkheda.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	20	64	40	104	6	...	6	110
35	Bapu Kikádás' Factory, Sindkheda.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	32	29	61	7	...	7	68
36	Isabhoy Ibrahim's Factory, Chimthana.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	20	34	63	...	...	...	63
	Táluka Shirpur.										
37	Ahmedalli and Abdullabhai and Isabji's Factory at Shirpur.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	30	50	50	100	...	...	...	100
38	The Zorastrian Factory, Shirpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	150	80	100	180	...	...	...	180

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By Stoppages.	Thursday (Bazár day)	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
By Shifts and Sets.	Tuesday (Bazár day)	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	
Do. ...	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
By Stoppages.	Thursday ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
Do. ...	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
By Shifts and Sets.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
By Shifts ...	Monday ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	
Shifts ...	Monday ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name and Locality of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Táluka Chopda.			A.H.P.							
39	Manek Ratiram's Factory, Chopda.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	48	70	28	98	...	...	...	98
40	Chonu Shiwela's Factory, Chopda.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	50	20	70	...	...	...	70
41	Vithaldas Ramda Factory, Chopda.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	76	39	115	...	...	...	115
42	Gokuldas Dosabh Factory, Adáwad	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	56	44	100	...	...	...	100
	Táluka Jalgaon.										
43	Khándesh Spinning and Weaving Mills, Jalgaon.	Spinning and Weaving.	Steam ...	... H.P.	650	125	775	...	...	...	775
44	New East India Press Factory, Jalgaon.	Pressing Factory.	Do. ...	64	60	7	67	...	...	...	67
45	New Berar Company, Jalgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	60	8	68	...	...	...	68
46	New Mofussil Press Company, Jalgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	60	8	68	...	...	...	68
47	Volkart United Press Company, Jalgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	22	60	7	67	...	...	...	67
48	English Press Company, Jalgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	58	7	65	...	...	...	65
49	New Prince of Wales Company (Press), Jalgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	40	63	8	71	...	...	...	71
50	Shikh Adam Esafbhoy's Ginning Factory, Jalgaon.	Ginning ...	Do. ...	36	30	65	95	...	...	...	95
51	Kanji Meghji's Ginning Factory, Jalgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	29	34	70	104	...	...	...	104
52	Gokuldás Megji's Ginning Factory, Jalgaon.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	50	110	160	...	...	...	160

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by MiddayStoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (d) of the Act or (6) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Shifts ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Do. ...	Monday ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	
Midday stoppages.	Saturday ...	...	2	17	19	1	1	4	4	10	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
By shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed:						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Táluka Jalgaon—contd.										
53	Shaik Adam Esafbhoy's Press Factory, Jalgaon.	Pressing ...	Steam ...	26	60	6	66	...	...	...	66
54	Ismalji Ibrahim Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Information not procurable owing to the closing of the factory and								
55	Shaik Ibrahim Ginning Factory.	Do. ...		Do.			do.			do.	
	Táluka Bhusával.										
56	Bodwad Ginning Factory.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	24	18	22	40	...	...	...	40
57	Empress Factory, Bodwad.	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	18	18	36	...	...	...	36
58	Nowroji Factory, Warangaon.	Do. ...	Do. ..	15	26	21	47	...	...	...	47
59	Shaik Ahamed, Bhusával.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	30	50	80	...	...	...	80
60	Jamti Steam Cotton Company.	Do. ...	Do. ...	18	46	34	80	...	...	...	80
61	Indian Cotton Press, Kandari.	Pressing ...	Do. ...	25	55	...	55	...	...	...	55
	Táluka Sávda.										
62	Ramchandra Bapuji Ginning Factory, Sávda.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	12	34	7	41	..	...	...	41
63	Supdu Deochand's Factory, Faizpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	72	21	93	7	...	7	100
64	Haji Ibrahim Factory, Faizpur.	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	38	32	70	10	...	10	80
65	Do. Gata ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	16	37	21	58	7	...	7	65
66	Gokuldas Dosabhai's Factory, Yával.	Do. ...	Do. ...	30	26	56	82	13	...	13	95
67	Ráver Ginning Factory.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	60	53	113	...	...	...	113
68	Dayaldas Runjilal's Factory, Ráver.	Do. ...	Do. ...	22	33	58	91	...	...	...	91

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5-B (2) (d) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By Shifts ...	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
the absence of	the Manager.										
do.											
Midday stoppages.	Wednesday .	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Information not procurable.									
Do. ...	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
By shifts ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
Midday stoppages.	Saturday ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shifts ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shifts ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Do. ...	Wednesday. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
Midday stoppages.	Friday ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	5	
Shifts ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Midday stoppages.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Nandurbár.										
69	Bapubhai Nawabhai and Company, Nandurbár.	Ginning ...	Steam ...	14	37	26	63	...	...	...	63
70	Badrudin Aimadalli and Company, Ravala.	Do. ...	Do. ...	19	37	36	73	...	...	...	73
	Sháháda.										
71	Hari Maneklal and Company, Sháháda.	Do. ...	Do. ...	19	30	45	75	..	...	...	75
72	Isabhai Abdulali and Akbarali Daudbhai, Sháháda.	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	45	40	85	...	...	...	85
73	Nanabhai Ranchoddas and Company, Sarangkheda.	Do. ...	Do. ...	19	31	54	85	...	...	...	85
74	Ibhramji Abdulalli and Company, Sarangkheda.	Do. ...	Do. ...	15	22	20	42	...	...	...	42
			Total of District ...	...	3,821	2,738	6,559	69	14	83	6,642
	NA'SIK.										
1	G. I. P. Railway Workshop, Igatpuri.	Repairing Railway Engines and Carriages.	Horizontal Stationary Engine.	12 Nominal Horse Power.	419	1	420	..	...	...	420

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factoryexempted under Section 5B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspectors of Factories.	By Medical Officers	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages,	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	Abstract (District Totals.)
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	3	Total No. of Factories 74
Do. ...	Tuesday ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	Cotton Mills ... 1
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	2	...	2	1	2	...	1	4	Jute Mills. Woollen Mills. Paper Mills. Breweries. Flour Mills. } Nil.
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	Cotton-cleaning and ginning Factories ... 56
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	4	Cotton Presses . 17
											Jute Presses. Leather Works Iron Works or Foundries. Sugar Works. Printing Presses, &c. } Nil.
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	99	33	7	29	168	Total ... 74
											Number of Factories inspected once during year. 18
											„ „ twice „ „ 22
											„ „ three times „ 13
											„ „ more than three times „ 13

A. CUMINE,
Acting Collector and District Magistrate, Khándesh.

By stoppages, *viz.*, from 8 A.M. to 12 noon and from 1 P.M. to 4-30 P.M. on Monday to Friday and on Saturday from 8 A.M. to 12-30 noon.	The workshops are closed from 12-30 o'clock on Saturday and whole day on Sunday. They are also closed on Christian holidays such as Xmas and Easter holidays and also on some of the Hindu holidays.	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	4

R. B. STEWART,
District Magistrate, Násik.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	POONA.										
1	Gun Carriage Factory, Poona Branch Kahun Road, Poona.	Wood-work of Ordnance carriages, wagons, transport carts, Ambulance, &c.	High pressure Pillar Engine.	H.P 12	172	...	172	...	,,	...	172
2	Gun-powder Factory at Kirkee.	Making gun-powder.	Steam-power.	109	186	...	186	...	...	...	186
3	Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.	Manufacture of war stores.	High pressure horizontal Engines.	1 20 Horse-power 1 12 „ 1 6 „	1,271	...	1,271	197	...	197	1,468

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages, or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Stoppage of half hour from 1-30 to 2 P.M., except on Saturday when factory closes at 2-30 P.M.	General holidays given and factory closed on Sundays except when urgent repairs usually are necessary.	...	...	6	6	4	...	...	...	4	
The factory works 8 hours a day except the incorporating mills which work from 6-30 A.M. to 4-30 P.M. The men are allowed half an hour for breakfast at 9 A.M.	The factory is entirely closed on Sundays and on Saturdays from 12-30 P.M. throughout the year and besides this on holidays authorized by Government.	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	
The factory is not worked by shifts, it opens for work at 8-30 A.M., and closes at 4-30 P.M., except on Saturdays when it is closed at 2-30 P.M. with half an hour's stoppage for adults and one hour's for children from 1 to 1-30 P.M., and from 4 to 4-30 P.M. daily for food and rest. The boys are dismissed at 4 P.M., but are not allowed to leave the factory till 4-30 P.M.	Sundays and the chief public holidays are always recognized as general holidays.	...	...	5	5	4	...	...	...	4	

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	POONA—*continued.*										
4	Reay Paper Mill, Mundhva.	Paper making	Steam Engine.	H. P. nominal. 150	112	53	165	13	7	20	185
5	Locomotive Workshops, Lanowli.	Repairing Railway Stock.	2 horizontal Engines.	H. P. 27·8	367	4	371	...	...	...	371
6	The Deccan Brewery, Dápuri, near Kirkee.	Brewing ...	Steam-power.	H. P. nominal. 18	256	...	256	...	...	...	256
			Total ...	...	2,364	57	2,421	210	7	217	2,638

I.—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5B (2) (d) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Portion by stoppages—1½ hours midday rest for females and 1 hour for males, and portion by shifts.	As a rule Sunday observed as a holiday. If, however, the factory is closed for a native holiday on any week day, it is worked instead on Sunday, preceding or following.	...	2	2	4	3	1	...	...	4	Abstract (District Totals). Total No. of Factories— Gunpowder ... ... 1 Gun carriage ... ... 1 Cotton Mills ... ... 1 Railway workshop ... 1 Paper Mills ... ... 1 Breweries ... ... 1 — 6 — Number of Factories inspected more than three times 5
From 8 o'clock to 12 o'clock, and 13 to 16-30 o'clock on week days and from 8 o'clock to 12-30 on Saturday.	General ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5	
Worked by midday stoppages.	General holiday always on Sunday.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
.....	.....	...	2	13	15	19	2	...	...	21	

W. PORTEOUS,
Collector and District Magistrate.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	SHOLÁPUR.										
1	Sholápur Spinning and Weaving Company, Sholápur.	Spinning and Weaving.	Steam power.	40	247	42	279	...	...	...	279
2	Martand Press at Bársi.	Cotton Press.	Hydraulic Press.	45	50	52	75	...	...	...	75
3	The New Prince of Wales Company.	Cotton Press.	.....	20	52	30	82	...	...	...	82
4	India Cotton Company.	Do.	.....	63	51	25	76	...	...	...	76
5	New East India Company.	Do.	.....	80	85	40	125	...	...	...	125
6	Goculdas Kalyanji ...	Do.	.....	50	45	20	65	...	...	...	65
7	Mohonlal Maganlal ...	Ginning Factory.	Steam power.	32	30	50	80	...	...	...	80
8	Damodar Goculdas ...	Do.	.. ...	22	40	30	70	...	...	...	70
					600	252	852	...	...	...	852
	AHMEDNAGAR.			H. P.							
1	Ahmednagar Cotton Press.	Cotton Pressing.	Hydraulic and steam power.	19	44 to 45	10	54 to 55	...	...	...	54 to 55
2	The Akbar Cotton Press.	Do.	Do.	35	50	16	66	...	...	...	66
3	Harvey and Sabapathy Cotton Press.	Do.	Do.	40	50	16	66	...	...	...	66
					145	42	187	...	...	...	187

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	If Native festival falls on a week day the mill is closed on that day, if not on Sundays.	...	1	1	2	1	1	...	...	2	Abstract (District Totals). Total No. of Factories :— Cotton Mills ... ... 1 Cotton Presses ... ... 5 Ginning Factories ... 2 — 8
By shifts ...	A general holiday on varying week days is given.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	No of Factories inspected once during the year ... 4 Twice do. ... 4
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	
Do. ..	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	
		...	1	1	2	4	1	...	7	12	

C. B. WINCHESTER,
Acting Collector.

The labourers other than those who come in contact with machinery do the work by contract and make their own arrangements for leisure for food and rest. With respect to the others midday rest of one hour is allowed.											
	Sunday is general holiday except when there is urgent works in which case a holiday is given in the week following.	1	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	
	Do.	...	...	1	1						
	Do.	...	1	...	1						
		1	2	1	4	2	...	...	...	2	

E. J. EBDEN,
Collector of Ahmednagar.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Adults.			Children.			
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				H. P.							
	BELGAUM.										
	The Falls Mills, Gokák, Belgaum District.	Cotton Spinning.	Water power.	750	520	347	867	189	150	339	1,206
	BIJA'PUR.			H. P.							
1	The New Prince of Wales Company, Limited, at Bijápur.	Coton pressing.	Steam power.	12	20	30	50	5	...	5	55
2	Messrs. Harvey and Sabapathy Press and Company, Limited, Bijápur.	Cotton Pressing.	Steam-power.	42	11	6	17	5	...	5	22
3	West's Patent Press Company's Cotton Press at Bágalkot	Particulars regarding these two factories have not yet been received from the Assistant Collector, Bágalkot. His report will, on receipt, be separately forwarded.									
4	Binny's Cotton Press at Bágalkot.										
5	West's Patent Press Company, Limited, Bágalkot.	Cotton Pressing.	Hydraulic pressure obtained from steam engine.	15	25	50	75	...	...	...	75
6	Binny's Cotton Press, Bágalkot.	Do. ...	Engine and boiler.	4	20	70	90	...	...	...	90
				...	76	156	232	10	...	10	242

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday Stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18.	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages.	Every Sunday is given.	...	...	19	19	4	1	4	...	9	

F. L. CHARLES,
Collector, Belgaum District.

Neither by shifts nor by stoppages intervals for rest given by turn.	The factory is not worked on Sunday but if there be work on that day it is closed on some other day in the week.	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	Abstract (District Totals). Cotton Presses ... 6 Total ... 6
stant Collecto	r who is appoi	nted by	Gover	nment	an Insp	ector of	the Fa	ctories	in Bá	galkot.	
By both shifts and stoppages. In the latter case one and a half hour's stoppage in 11 hours.	Factory is closed on Sundays, not exempted from work on Sundays.	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	
Stoppages daily from 12 to 1-30 P.M.	Holiday is given on every Sunday throughout the year.	None.	None.	None.	None.	2	1	...	...	3	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	10	2	...	...	12	

J. MONTEATH,
Collector.

FORM

Serial Number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	DHÁRWÁR.										
1	Southern Marátha Railway Workshops, Hubli.	Erection and repairs of locomotive engines, construction and repairs of carriages, and wagons, and manufacture of tools, plant and furniture for the Company's purposes.	Stationery and portable steam engines.	Aggregate nominal horse-power 150.	1,086	Nil.	1,086	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	1,086
2	The Southern Marátha Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Hubli.	Cotton Manufacture.	Steam ...	75 nominal horse-power.	456	234	690	31	7	38	728
				...	1,542	234	1,776	31	7	38	1,814
	RATNÁ'GIRI.			H. P.							
1	School of Industry, Ratnágiri.	Cabinet Making.	Steam ...	25	130	...	130	57	...	57	187
	HYDERABAD, SIND.			H. P.							
1	Gurdasmal Gin Factory, Hyderabad, Fuleli Quarter.	Cleaning Cotton.	Steam ...	10	17	40	57	12	7	19	76
2	Vishindas do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	24	13	15	28	15	14	29	57
3	Thakurdas do. ... Kutcha West.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12 8 (2 Engines).	30	30	60	18	9	27	87

I—*continued.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by MiddayStoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (c) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Midday stoppages, *viz.*, from 11 A.M. to 12 noon.	General holiday on Sundays.	...	4	2	6	3	1	...	...	4	
Midday stoppages except in the case of children who are employed on shift system.	The mill is closed every Sunday.	1	1	1	3	3	2	...	...	5	
.....	.....	1	5	3	9	6	3	...	...	9	

J. FAIRLIE MUIR,
District Magistrate, Dhárwár.

Midday stoppages.	(1) yes, (2) to (5) no.	None.	None.	None.	None.	4	1	...	...	5	

W. W. DREW,
Collector.

By midday stoppages.	Given holiday on Sunday.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Abstract (District Totals).
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Total No. of Factories— 10
Do. ...	Varying 4 days in a month.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	Flour Mills 1
											Cotton-cleaning Factories. 10
											Total 10
											Number of Factories inspected once during year. 8

FORM

Serial number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	HYDERABAD, SIND —*continued.*										
4	Hotchand Gin and Flour Factory, Hyderabad Kutcha West.	Cleaning Cotton and grinding corn.	Steam ...	(2 Engines).	7	25	32	12	9	21	53
5	Pokandass Chimandas and Co. Gin Factory, Tando Kaisar, Táluka Hyderabad.	Cleaning Cotton.	Do. ..	12	23	25	48	8	6	14	62
6	Kalumal Gin Factory, Allahyar, Mani Táluka, Tando Allahyar.	Do. ...	Do. ...	20	52	15	67	10	5	15	82
7	Santmal Gin Factory, Mirpurkhas.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	18	26	44	15	13	28	72
8	Wasandmal Gin Factory, Matiari, Táluka Hála.	Do. ...	Do. ...	10	30	40	70	15	15	30	100
9	Khemchand Gin Factory Ghotana, Táluka Hála.	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	25	20	45	15	...	15	60
10	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	12	20	20	40	15	...	15	55
				...	235	256	491	135	78	213	704
	KARA'CHI, SIND.			H P N							
1	N. W. Railway ...	Railway work-shops for repairs of Locomotive Engines, Carriages, Wagons &c.	4 Steam Engines.	Averaging 83	1,444	Nil ...	1,444	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	1,444
				H. P.							
2	MacLead Road Iron Works and Metal Mart at MacLead Road.	Engineering work-shops.	Horizontal High pressure Engine with Locomotive Boiler.	23	250	Nil ...	250	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	250
3	Karáchi Iron Works MacLead Road.	Iron Manufacturing.	Steam ...	8	200	Nil ...	200	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	200
	Total ...	.....	.....	...	1,894	...	1,894	...	...	...	1,894

I—*concluded.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays, or (2) on varying Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
By midday stoppages.	Varying 4 days in a month.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Friday ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Do. ...	Sunday ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Do. ...	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
.....	.....	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	

A. F. WOODBURN,
District Magistrate.

Stoppages from 11 to 12.	General holiday is given on Sunday and half-holiday on Saturday.	1*	1	7	9	4	...	...	...	4	* Since the submission of the report No. 1975, dated 26th April 1893, it has been ascertained that one case was fatal and hence it is now shown in this column.
Stoppages from 12 to 12-30 at noon.	Do. ...	1	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	Abstract (District Totals). Iron Works or Foundries ... ... 3 Total 3
Stoppages from 12 to 1 P.M.	Do. ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	Number of factories inspected more than three times 3
.....	.....	1	2	7	10	12	...	...	...	12	

R. I. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Karáchi.

FORM

Serial number of Factory.	Name (and Locality) of Factory.	Nature of Industry.	Nature of moving Power.	Amount of moving Power.	Average daily Number of Operatives employed.						
					Adults.			Children.			Total, Columns 8 and 11.
					Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	SHIKARPUR, SIND.										
1	Railway Workshops, Adamshah, Sukkur.	General repairs of Railway Plant.	Fine fixed and Semi portable Engines.		1,629	Nil ...	1,629	None under 15 years of age are allowed on the Railway premises.	Nil ...	...	1,629

Note.—Columns 2 to 14 of this statement will be compiled from half-yearly Return I submitted by occupiers prescribed in Home Depart Special Inspectors.

The mean of the figures shown in the two half-yearly statements to be entered in these columns.

In the case of Factories worked "otherwise" full details to be given, *e.g.*, (as to column 13), whether the Factory is exempted under law were not complied with and the steps taken to enforce compliance.

Accidents to be shown as "Serious" where the injury caused results in or is equivalent to the loss of an eye or limb, or is so severe as to

The number of Factories of each class to be separately shown.

I—*concluded.*

Whether the Factory is worked mainly (1) by Shifts, or (2) by Midday stoppages or (3) otherwise.	Whether a General Holiday is ordinarily given (1) on Sundays or (2) whether Week days, or (3) whether Factory exempted under Section 5 B (2) (*c*) or (4) under Section 5 B (2) (*d*) of the Act or (5) otherwise worked.	Number of Accidents reported during the year.				Number of Inspections held during the year.					Remarks.
		Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	By Magistrates.	By Special Inspector of Factories.	By Medical Officers.	By other Officers (if any).	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Morning shift 4½ hours Afternoon „ 4 „ only Saturdays „ 5½ „ 1 shift.	General holidays on Sundays and other Native and Christian holidays.	...	...	20	21	...	3	*4	...	7	* In addition to the usual quarterly inspecting Surgeon Captain S. E. Prace, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon of Sukkur, occasionally inspected the workshops, but of this no record is kept.

ment Notification No. 428, dated 25th March 1892. Columns 15 to 23 will be compiled from the Registers kept in the Offices of Magistrates and

Section 5 A (2), or the reasons for which shifts or stoppages were not enforced: and (as to column 14) the reasons for which the provisions of the

incapacitate the labourer from work for 21 days or more.

R. GILES,
Collector of Shikárpur.

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